

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Railroad Libraries

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THE railroad industry has yet to celebrate its hundredth anniversary. Beginning as an easier roadway because of the iron ways, and continuing until the introduction of the locomotive made the transit of horsedrawn and locomotive pulled vehicles on the same track a dangerous condition, the industry has now grown to an investment value of over twenty billion dollars as compared with agriculture, seventy-five billions, or manufacturing, sixteen billions; it employs under normal conditions directly on its payrolls two million people, two and a half million more are engaged industrially in supplying railway equipment and material, and probably three times as many are dependent on those thus directly engaged in transportation. There is spread over the face of the country a network of 260,000 miles of line, not to mention additional tracks, sidings, yards and terminal rails, which is thirty-five per cent of the total mileage of the world. During the year 1920 the railways of the United States carried 413,699,000,000 tons of freight one mile and 47,370,000,000 passengers one mile.

It can readily be understood that with a progress which as early as the 40's had been astounding there would be little time for those engaged in this industry to settle down to the recording of standards which were in the process of being set up. Practices were changing with the utmost rapidity and traffic was altering as each new field was added to the radius of this new method of transportation.

There are, accordingly, but few elaborate treatises even on the technical details of transportation by railways and even a less number of treatises on the fundamental principles of economics of transportation. Inasmuch as of late years there have been added to the exacting demands of the conduct of transportation, the further demands of regulatory bodies which include not only the Federal Government but every state in the Union, circumstances have precluded

the recording of much of the technique and progressive economic importance of the railways. Nevertheless, those engaged in the industry have at all times been anxious to record experiences as they have been met, to exchange ideas of practices with others engaged in the same department of the industry, so that there has grown up what may be termed a pamphlet literature regarding railways which possibly is, in number, in excess of three hundred thousand pieces, not including of course the vast amount of material to be found in periodicals.

With the exception of several historical societies and of the more notable public collections, libraries have had little space for the preservation of this class of material or the necessary labor to make it available to the general reader. The more notable collections can almost always be traced to the influence and interest of some individual who has had the foresight to see that with the growth in importance of the industry there would be inevitably awakened an interest in its history, its methods and working conditions. Thus one finds as one would naturally expect that the best collections of material relating to the early attempts to connect the Atlantic coast with the interior are in the Charleston (South Carolina) Library Association, from which point the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad began its march toward the Mississippi, and in the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, from which city the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began its march to Ohio. The former collection has been largely displayed in the footnotes to U. B. Phillips' "Transportation in the Cotton Belt," while a goodly portion of the latter is listed in Lee's "Bibliography of the Baltimore and Ohio." To the former collection, however, for an indication of the literature available on the early southern movements there must be added the remarkable collection of Mr. De Renne at Savannah, and the collections of the Georgia Historical Society and the Telfair Li-

brary at Savannah. To the latter must be added the collections in the possession of the Garrett family. To the members of this family as well as to the interest of Mendez Cohen, the collection in the Maryland Historical Society is attributable.

On February 25th, 1825, Governor Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, appointed a Commission headed by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, to locate a canal from Boston to Albany to retain for Boston and the State a part of the western trade which the Erie canal was diverting to New York. A prior survey had been made by a Mr. Hills for General Henry Knox in 1791 which had contemplated only that stretch between Boston and the Connecticut River. The engineer of this Commission, the famous Laomi Baldwin, whose name attaches to so many engineering undertakings in all parts of the country and whose library is in possession of the Woburn Public Library, extended the survey in an attempt to reach the waters of the Hoosac river across the Hoosac Mountain. While plans were proposed to carry the canal over the mountain supplying the upper locks with water from the west branch of the Hoosac it is evident that Baldwin preferred piercing the mountain with a tunnel at an estimate not exceeding four dollars per cubic yard, which proved rather low when the State finally dug thru the five miles of granite. In the meantime railways had begun to abound in England and Governor Lincoln with this progress in mind sent out another Commission in 1823 which, however, confined itself rather to a statement of the progress of railway transportation than to an examination of the route. But in 1829 the Board of Directors of Internal Improvements took the matter up in earnest and with James F. Baldwin as engineer covered a survey for a railroad which took early practical form. The transfer of interest from canal to railroad was still furthered by a lecture of a Congregational Minister, William Jackson, who had been in England, delivered in Boston, January, 1829. It is very interesting to find that the original report of General Dearborn in manuscript is to be found in the Boston Public Library where also, thru the interest of the Adamses, Oakes Ames, Josiah H. Benton and Josiah Quincy, this library has a very complete collection of the literature relating to the early transportation efforts in Massachusetts and the construction of the Pacific roads, which, with the exception of the Government's assistance, came almost entirely from Massachusetts after the so-called railway mania of the 40's had ceased to pour foreign funds into the highly speculative railway construction of the west and southwest. For similar reasons Harvard College

Library has a strong collection of the literature of the eastern roads as well as of the Pacific roads and is the fortunate possessor of the manuscripts and papers of Andrew Villard. When we add the railway literature to be found in the Boston Athenaeum, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Massachusetts Public Service Commission (the oldest commission having authority over railroads in the United States) and the State Library, plus the wonderful collection of mortgages and other financial papers in the Lee, Higginson Company library, the newer collection in the Old Colony Trust Company Library, one need not go outside of Boston for an almost complete collection of the literature on transportation of this State as well as the more important pamphlets and reports relating to transportation in the West. Harvard College is also peculiarly fortunate thru its possession of the complete set of early Virginia State documents which not even the Virginia State Library itself can equal—in having the documents relating to early Virginia state efforts as recorded not only in the reports of the Board of Public Works but in reports on semi-public undertakings to which Virginia was so largely committed.

The Worcester Antiquarian Society supplements this tremendous body of railway literature in the city of Boston by its inheritance of the wonderful collection of railway pamphlets which had belonged to David Waldo Lincoln, early president of the Boston and Maine railroad, which road as the successor to the original state works owns an important part of the New England transportation system. To this section also belong the collections at the Connecticut Historical Society which possesses many of the relics of William Brown, the historian of the locomotive, and that of the Connecticut State Library. It is not to be expected that Mr. Godard's all-inclusive interest would omit the Connecticut State transportation interests.

To the north of Boston, in the Portland Historical Society, we see the influence of the Poors, more especially that of John A. Poor, whose interest was put to practical fruition in the establishment of the European and North American railroad, intended to be a link in a trans-Atlantic system. Coming down to New York and the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, chartered in 1826, construction being started in 1830, and the Delaware and Hudson which began as a canal with a short railway connection from Honesdale to the mines, and the Hudson River railroad which began as a street railway service from lower New York, we find that the New York Public Library has a tremendously important collection throwing light not only on these early efforts but also representing the activity in the early

financing of railway projects, to which duty New York fell heir when Boston could no longer meet all of the demands such men as Jay Cooke could furnish for the growing needs of railway construction. The New York Public Library has also a noteworthy special collection of the literature of such experimental phases of motive power, as the atmospheric railways. Its collection of the federal and state documents also adds to its usefulness especially since the indexes to the economic material by Miss Hasse have been available which are supplemented by the card records of the Economic Department. The library also maintains a separate railway catalog, on cards. This public collection must be supplemented, however, by the special libraries maintained by financial houses in the Wall Street District. The first of these, the Harvey Fisk Library, now known as the Pliny Fisk Statistical Library at Princeton, was begun by Miss Mary L. Erwin almost a generation ago, and while limited in its scope to the railroad companies in which the Harvey Fisk firm were interested, its collection on these roads was exceedingly complete. The later library, known as the Fisk and Robinson library, an offshoot from the Harvey Fiske Library, came to its height of usefulness in 1912 after ten years of incessant labor by Miss Carr. These collections emphasized the importance of railroad mortgages and reports. The Fisk and Robinson collection however fell on evil days and after passing thru various phases and stages is now a part of the splendid library of the Guaranty Trust Company, which of course from the character of the business of the company includes railways only as a part of the general collection of the literature of finance and corporations. The library of the National City Company, while important in various aspects, leaves the railways in a relatively less important relation to the collection as a whole than other corporations, but united with the other libraries named and the private collection of Mr. F. J. Lisman, especially strong in the railways of the southwest, makes New York an important center. To these more public sources there must be added, however, the remarkable collection of Colonel William Barclay Parsons, who confines his interest as far as railway literature is concerned to material published before the year 1830, and the nearby collection at New Haven of Mr. James Hillhouse, which is unique in the possession of the documents exhibiting the earliest efforts on the part of the companies to act in more or less concert as a national transportation system. The writings of such men as Albert Fink, proceedings of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, the files of the American Railroad Journal are here found com-

plete, as well as a special collection relating to mountain railroads.

Prior to the great fire New York State Library had a very fine collection which it is now rapidly replacing.

Similarly the Pennsylvania Historical Society is the repository, with some supplementary material in the old Library Company, now a part of the Public Library System, of the documents relating to the Pennsylvania State Works, the precursor of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Camden and Amboy and other component parts of the present tremendous corporation.

In like fashion there will be found at the Kansas Historical Society, largely due to the interest of Mr. Gleed of the Santa Fé Railroad, a unique collection of the literature of the State relating to railways and this is correspondingly true of the Missouri Historical Society. Nor should we omit such fine collections of local material as are found in the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland and the Burton Historical collection at Detroit. The Illinois Historical Society is also in possession of the papers of Ackerman, the historian of the State railways, and much of this literature is disclosed in Brownson's "History of the Illinois Central Railroad."

But all the preceding collections, more or less local, do not represent the more inclusive efforts without which our sources would have been lopsided and inadequate.

The earliest endeavor of a more inclusive character was probably the Interior Department because of its relation to the Pacific railroads and this collection now in the Interstate Commerce Commission library is of unique value not alone for the literature relating to the earlier railroads of the period following the war but especially for the literature relating to the events leading up to and including the passage of the original transportation act of 1887. This library is also especially strong in the legal aspects of regulation and the file of briefs in the Interstate Commerce Commission and court cases is not equalled anywhere. Under the care of Leroy S. Boyd it has been systematized, its gaps filled up, and it is active in securing all current material of importance.

The interest of Timothy Hopkins in the railways of the Pacific coast resulted in the establishment in the year 1892 of a special railway collection which bears his name at Stanford University, and at the time that Mr. Taggart, now of the Bancroft library, compiled his epochal catalog in 1895 this collection had grown from the two thousand books and pamphlets presented by Mr. Hopkins to almost ten thousand. This collection is supplemented by

what is probably the most complete set of British sessional papers in this country.

No previous railway catalog had been issued except Section I—railroads—of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1881, now in the Engineering Societies Library which even at that early date included more of the fundamental surveys, estimates and reports of constructions than most collections today.

In 1905 Mr. James J. Hill made a gift to the University of Wisconsin enabling them to collect a library especially strong in foreign comparative literature. Interest in methods of other countries was greatly stimulated in this year by the first meeting in this country of the International Railway Congress. Mention should also be made of the current university efforts to make representative collections of railway literature of which those of the University of California and the University of Illinois are probably the most constant and insistent. But the collections of the University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania and latterly the Northwestern University are all of good general character.

The Virginia State Library has also a general railway collection the most notable feature of which, however, is the possession of the sole known copy of the earliest periodical published in this country entirely devoted to railroads, the *Railroad Advocate*, published at Rogersville, Tenn., July 1831—June 1832. This interesting periodical carried the preliminary announcement of the better known *American Railroad Journal* which began in January, 1832.

The John Crerar Library deserves special mention not only because railway men were interested in its foundation and are represented on its Board, but because of the well rounded collection that has been built up there, making it an unusually valuable source of material. This collection covers the engineering as well as the economic and historical field, not only for American railways but also for those of the other countries.

The Library of Congress is wonderfully endowed thru the operation of the copyright law with the treatises on the technical aspects of transportation. In its various pamphlet collections are to be found many pamphlets of but rare occurrence. Its collections of documents, —Federal, state and foreign—are now probably unique. The late John Russell Young also began a systematic effort to complete sets of the railroad companies reports which have been maintained continuously.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has maintained for some years a unique collection at Pittsburgh of all the literature relating to the component

parts of this great system as well as all the collateral material bearing on the industries and traffic of its territory. It is probably the best example of an applied library to be found anywhere.

The Mechanics Library at Altoona must also be mentioned as one of the collections pertaining to a single system, it having secured thru the interest of Dr. Dudley some unique Pennsylvania Railroad items, notably a set of the reports of the Pennsylvania Railroad in original form, most sets being of the reprints made in 1876.

Likewise the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad has collected everything relating to its companies and more especially to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, owned by the State of Georgia but operated by the railroad company. The Santa Fé Railway also maintains a library in its Chicago offices which is largely legal but has important matter not to be so classed.

The Public Library at Cincinnati has also a remarkable collection of the literature relating to the municipally owned Cincinnati Southern Railway operated by the Southern Railway System under the name of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway.

Of the railway contents of the Huntington Collection at Pasadena it is rather difficult to speak. It is known that Mr. Huntington purchased the railway collection described in a brochure by G. W. Michelmores, entitled "The Pioneer Railroads of the Old and New Worlds. . . A foreword to a library of unexampled importance, pictorially, technically, and textually" [London, Eyre and Spotteswoode, 1919], which was sold at Anderson's March 10th and 11th, 1919, which contained some unique items and which was sent to California. This collection includes about one hundred and sixty works relating to American railways, among them the supposedly first American railway item "Documents Tending to Prove the Superior Advantages of Rail-Ways and Steam-Carriages over Canal Navigation," by John Stevens, New York, 1812. The earliest publication regarding American railways, is, however, the report of the engineer, Benjamin H. Latrobe, in 1808, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, printed in the Secretary's report dated April 4, 1808. But it is also known that thru agents, notably the late George D. Smith, Mr. Huntington purchased freely in the New York markets especially those items relating to the railways of the West. It seems probable that this collection will supplement the collections of California State Library, University of California Library and Stanford University Library and make the Pacific railroad

collections correspond to all the inclusive collections in Chicago, Boston, New York and Washington.

Various other library interests of the railways which may not perhaps be classed as railway libraries are indicated in the accompanying list of titles.

An article on railroad libraries, however, should not overlook that of the Bureau of Railway Economics. Begun in 1910 it is now the largest railway collection known to the writer. It includes upwards of one hundred thousand books and pamphlets. While its main interest lies in American Railroads it still has representative collections of the literature of foreign countries relating to railways and more especially of their governmental reports and statistics. While it includes of course titles found scattered for the most part in other libraries it centers its efforts not upon assembling in one collection all railway literature but upon assembling in one catalog all existing literature wherever located, and all documents and volumes necessary for its proper functioning as a research library. With this catalog it is able to direct to sources nearest to them officers of railroads engaged in research into the history of roads for "genealogical," historical, consolidation, valuation and other purposes or combinations of them. It suggests to students of today—and regulators of tomorrow—the most convenient place where they can discover how old the so-called new theories and practices really are, an instance of which is the subject *Surcharge* presumably inaugurated during Federal control but a suggestion of which is found in a Pennsylvania railroad report published in 1874, or the container cars, pictures of which date from 1849, when the principle was used in the Camden and Amboy baggage cars of that time.

These suggestions as to data are bound to have the eventual effect of restraining impulses toward indiscriminate legislation, not to mention duplication of experiments already proved unsuccessful. A case in point is the installation of the cable system of traction at Baltimore where the projectors were unaware of the demonstrated superiority of electric traction proved at Denver.

The Bureau's first effort to accomplish this purpose was its collective catalog "Railway Economics" published in 1912, printed at that time to encourage systematic collection, discourage unnecessary duplication, and disclose new material. The manuscript card catalogs now include probably over three hundred thousand titles. This collection represents the longest continuous effort on the part of the companies to provide a record of their own history, to furnish the means of informing students and economists,

and is especially useful to those endeavoring to translate into the language of everyday life some of the complicated processes of the transportation business.

The approaching centennial is already causing the facilities to be used more than ever before and by persons of wider interest, a use that will undoubtedly increase as the centennial years and the expected meeting of the International Railway Congress in this country in 1930 draws near.

Brief List of Railroad Bibliographies General

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Lost

THE following manuscript has been missing from the Manuscript Collection of the University of Chicago Libraries, for several years. Any assistance in tracing it, or information as to its whereabouts, will be gratefully received.

Papal Bull, Iustitie et Pacis, of Benedictus XIV. Parchment, ff. 38, 34 x 24.5, cm. single columns, 21 lines. At the top of front cover, Num. 64. In middle back cover, Registrata in Secretaria Brevium. Lead seal (bulla) of Benedict XIV is attached to the book by a silken cord of red and yellow.

J C. M. HANSON, Associate Director.

Libraries in Mexico

By RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE

THE Library Department of Mexico's Education Bureau, which has been invited by the Texas State Library to attend the meetings held for the purpose of organizing the Southwestern Library Association, predicts the complete success of these meetings. This is another proof that American and Mexican scholars are doing their utmost to cement the good understanding between both peoples and the presence of Mexico here means that the country is alive, because it is engaged in organizing itself.

Very few of the Hispanic American countries have bibliographic indexes of their national topics for investigation for the benefit of scholars. Only Chile and Cuba have tried to organize their own bibliography. Mexico is attempting the work, and it is possible to do something if we follow the example of the bibliographers who have opened the way. We are sorry to say that altho you have not comprehensively indexed your enormous bibliographic treasure, we are obliged to come here to consult many books and papers which were our property, for example the Bancroft Library at Berkeley and the collection recently sold to the Texas University by the heirs of Genaro Garcia.

Our library department was organized in January, 1921, under the surveillance of the National University; but this year, when the Bureau of Education was newly created by an act of Congress, the Department became one of the principal dependencies of this new Bureau, with an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for the foundation of libraries alone and \$383,432 for the salaries of its personnel. Between January and August of last year the Bureau founded one hundred and forty-three libraries with 66,250 volumes, sixty-three of which belong to the Federal district; and other libraries have been enriched by 20,053 volumes. These latter are public libraries, libraries of workmen's schools, student associations and public bureaus, and package libraries. The work has been extended to the five Central American republics, to which we have given seven libraries and enriched others by a total of 1842 volumes. The book we distribute is the most useful and up-to-date; so it ought to be read by all people, but preferably by people learning to read, by workmen and children, by the man in the street, and by the women of the factory. We have devoted especial attention to traveling libraries, the transportation of which is made possible over the most difficult roads. The missionary teachers co-operate with the Department in this work of

exchanging books read for new ones; and some school principals have made public many of the seminary libraries which were formerly private libraries. As soon as circumstances permit, the Education Department will give film exhibitions of the public libraries, wherever the greatest number of readers indicates a need for this cultural element.

To organize our National Bibliographic Index, which will help to solve the bibliographic problem of Mexico and stimulate reading with a greater saving of time, the Central Bureau of Bibliography has been created according to the rules of the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, with which we have at present a close relationship. The Index will cover all the works and the special topics in hand in the libraries of the country, both public and private, and also those in stock in the book-stores, so that we may be able to have knowledge of old books and pamphlets on hand and gratuitously to help readers answer their inquiries. Bibliographical news will be exchanged and likewise duplicates of books which may appear in the libraries under the surveillance of the Bureau of Education. As soon as the work is advanced, we shall organize bibliographic contests, congresses, lectures on library methods and our national picture repertoire. At present the Assistant Librarian of the National Library is giving a lecture course on bibliography, library science, and cataloging twice a week to the Department employees who wish to be librarians.

The Central Board of Bibliography started its work in the bulletin *El Libro y el Pueblo*, which is now in its eighth edition, and tries to connect the bibliographic work of Mexico with the intellectual life of Hispanic America. It contains an editorial page on the topics of the day, news of the Mexican cultural movement, a bibliographic review of all books and publications sent to the Education Bureau, notes on the Hispanic-American anthology of the year, an instructive commentary on the best article of the month published in Hispanic American papers, notes on the last four Mexican books, a memorandum of foreign views upon Mexico, suggestions for public libraries, advertisements from the Mexican book-stores and Hispanic American publishers, with special reference to the old book-stores, reports from the Department of Libraries and Fine Arts and the Copyright Bureau, and one article about some special phase of Mexican bibliography.

Another publication, *El Maestro*, collaborates with the Department in the dissemination of national culture. This monthly magazine, which costs \$9,191 for an edition of 50,000 copies (18 cents each), is distributed free and contains the following data: World events of interest in Mexico, an article by a distinguished Mexican or foreign writer, a section of general or national history, a children's section, another of practical information for everybody, a good story, and a fine selection of Spanish poetry.

The Editorial Department, another of its dependencies, publishes bi-monthly a classic by either an ancient or a modern author in a finely bound volume, which costs 94 cents, is sold for a dollar, and is distributed free among some libraries, schools, and public institutions. Nine volumes have been published in eight months; namely, "Iliad" and "Odyssey," the "Dialogues" of Plato, the tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and Dante's "Divine Comedy." Under the auspices of the Editorial Department some works of national authors have been published, such as Justo Sierra's "Historia Patria" and other books and pamphlets which, altho not by Mexican writers, help to carry out the program of the Secretary of Education. There has been an attempt to issue very cheap and small editions at five cents per copy of some of the shorter literary works, such as "El Romance" by Macario Romero and some pages of Lope de Vega which may interest those just learning to read. We take advantage of their inclination to read by encouraging them to substitute good reading matter for certain papers and pamphlets dealing with crimes and imaginary adventures.

There are four principal libraries of traditional distinction in Mexico City; the National containing 600,000 volumes (exclusive of pamphlets) of which approximately 250,000 have been cataloged, and classified according to the Dewey system, and visited from January to August last by 85,151 readers; the "Antonio Alzate" of the Sociedad Científica, containing 36,000 volumes; the library of the Sociedad de Geografía y Estadística, founded in 1839, with 17,000 volumes; the Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Etnología, é Historia, founded in 1887, having today 16,000 volumes on the history of Mexico and Associate Sciences and the Seminario library with 20,000 volumes. Other libraries in the country are the public library, Guadalajara; the Palafoxia of Puebla with 20,000 volumes, the Puebla High School library, and the Oaxaca library; the last mentioned having the distinction of possessing 15,000 manuscripts which belonged to the old convents, among which are four of Padre Las Casas.

The National Library, with an annual income of barely \$15,000 for purchasing books, owns one hundred and fifty incunabula, among which are the only known copies of a "Pasionario" printed in Mexico in 1567, a "Grammar of the Mexican Language, by Molina (1559), five unpublished volumes by the bibliographer Eguirra y Eguren, an unpublished manuscript of Father Sahagun ("Elarte Adivinatorio" and some sermons), numerous older manuscripts, Chronicles of Filipinas, the unpublished portion of the "Diario Historico" by Bustamante, and the "Diary" of a university beadle who minutely describes the events of the Iturbide Empire. The old University archives now belong to the National Library.

The library of the National Museum has one hundred and seventy-two very rare papers and eight hundred and forty-six unpublished manuscripts on the history of Mexico, and a Department of Codices containing eighteen codices dated prior to the Conquest and replicas of 15 codices which are preserved in foreign libraries.

The library of the Sociedad Alzate is very rich in its collection of scientific magazines of the world. It is cataloged according to the Dewey system and has a well known bulletin.

With respect to the Sociedad de Geografía y Estadística library it will suffice to say that its cartographic treasure contains six hundred original maps, of which four hundred are unpublished (nearly twenty of these belong to the sixteenth century. It also has among its unique works an atlas finely worked in miniature which belonged to Herman Cortés. As this library is under the auspices of the Secretary of Fomento and is official in character it has a monthly appropriation of \$300. Its catalogue is up-to-date.

The most interesting private libraries containing interesting matter on Mexico are those of Joaquin, Garcia Icazbalceta, now belonging to his son Luis García Pimental (12,000 volumes), Luis Gonzales Obregon (7,000), Dr. Nicolás Leon (5,000), Federico Gomez de Orozco (5,000), Francisco Perez Salazar, of Puebla (3,000), Monseñor Orozco y Jumenez, archbishop of Guadalajara, and Monseñor Banegas, bishop of Querétaro.

Our department has recently purchased for the Education Bureau Library the libraries of Jesús Urueta, costing \$12,000, and of the historian Dr. Augustin Rivera, costing \$25,000, each containing two thousand volumes.

From January to August, 1921, there were published in Mexico about 210 books and pamphlets by National authors, and 110 magazines and reviews.

The principal publishing houses are "Cultura," Herrero Brothers, Botas and Son, and Bouret. The bookstores of Porrua Brothers and of Mañon complete their commercial propaganda by publishing works of the foremost Mexican authors and only recently was opened "El Libro France" a publishing-bookselling house with a capital of \$210,000. Its announcement purpose is the distribution of French and other European books; the publication of Mexican works (preferably those of definitely national tendencies) and the selling of French books at original market prices. Bouret and Herrero publish text-books. "Cultura" had published up to September, 1922, forty-five books and 150 pamphlets, each edition being between five hundred and ten thousand copies. But it is impossible to say at present that the publishers take an author's works at their own risk; for the most liberal, for instance Porrua Brothers print the book of a well-known writer, issuing at the most three thousand copies, and pay him half the net proceeds of the sale. We are now making arrangements to publish our own text-books in order that we may soon be independent of foreign texts.

The Mexican reader's curiosity to know the South American's book (I do not mention the Central American, for the reason that production in those countries is small, being only 53 books and pamphlets up to August 1922) is the same as that of the South American to know our authors; altho it is true that some of our scholars, like some French scholars, no longer want to read foreign books because they are interested in their own works. It is important to note that the Mexican book which originally costs \$2.50 is sold in Chile for \$25, when it should cost only \$10 (as the Mexican peso is equivalent to three Chilean pesos). This gives an idea of the very difficult situation of book distribution in Hispanic America. It can be said that New York is the clearing house, from which we receive Hispanic American books which we cannot obtain otherwise. For a Mexican author to be recognized promptly and well advertised in the Central and South America capitals and in the Antilles, his work must be published in Madrid. We cannot say that the conditions offered by the publishers of Spain are equitable; the author who has written a useful book which has required five years of work (an outline of history, for instance), is paid five hundred Mexican pesos; and it is hard to understand why those publishers pay three times as much for translation into Spanish to the original publisher as to the unfortunate translator. With regard to French books it is proper to state that one which costs 7 francs is sold in

Mexico for \$1.50 and \$1.75 (a Mexican peso is worth 5 francs).

The English and American book has very few readers; this can be explained by the fact that a book appraised in shillings or dollars has an exorbitant price in our money, and as these are usually bound their price is increased thirty per cent. We should also state that the French book has the advantage of being better understood than the English by Spanish readers, because the English and American poets lack the verbal elasticity of the French language which we Spanish readers enjoy. Some scholars, particularly writers, have considered organizing a syndicate of Hispanic American writers for the purpose of working out the difficult problem of book distribution, assisting the propaganda and putting an end to the unfortunate situation of writers in relation to publishers.

To give a new impulse of refinement to Mexican works, we are organizing an Exposition of "El Libro Mundial" (The World's Book Fair) to which all publishers will be invited and which will have the character of a European Commercial Exposition. A gold medal and a diploma will be given to the best publishers. The Fair is planned to open in March, 1923, and the bibliographic situation of each country will be explained at that time.

It is proper to emphasize the effort made by some men of letters who devote their time and talent to increasing Hispanic American culture: *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, edited by Dr. James Alexander Robertson of Washington, D. C., the directors of the Maya Society of Baltimore, the Cortés Society of New York, Don Joaquin Garcia Monge of Costa Rica, editor of *El Convivio*, the *Colección Sarmiento* and the *Repertoire Americano* deserve our highest appreciation. Fine miscellaneous literature is also offered to Hispanic American readers by the *Euporion* of Lima, *Spartí* of Costa Rica, *Zenit* of San Salvador, *Bayardo* and *América* of Buenos Aires. The publishing house Franco-Ibero-American managed by V. G. Calderón in Paris has won vast popular favor for its *Ediciones Liliput*. The Central Bureau of Bibliography of Mexico hopes to contribute to this great work and now wishes to offer something to the scholars of the United States who are here congregated for the purpose of solving the various problems which arise:

I. To help solve bibliographic problems concerning Mexican publications, both numerous and ancient, and special topics.

II. To exchange information about publishers, booksellers, and prices, and at the same time to be the purchasing medium for books on the Mexican market, especially new text-books.

III. To exchange publications with the principal American Universities and institutions.

IV. To devote a special section in the library bulletin *El Libro y el Pueblo* to American bibliographic topics which have a distinct bearing on Mexican bibliography.

We wish now to express our very deep gratitude to the Texas State Library for its kind invitation to the Secretariat of Public Education to attend these meetings.

We believe there is a current of real understanding that is uniting us in intellectual activities and in the work made apparent by a new point of view. May the work begun here, in which we have great faith and mutual interest, result in great good to all.

International Library Co-operation

To the Librarians of America:

The Executive Board of the American Library Association appeals to American libraries and librarians to solicit books from the public and to send books from their duplicate collections for use in the American Library in Paris, and for use by the American Library in Paris and by the American Library Association in meeting the requests for American publications which come from other countries in Europe.

Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the American Library in Paris, and European representative of the American Library Association says:

If this is to become a center of information in regard to American institutions, literature, and thought, we need (1) files of the more important American periodicals, (2) the publications of the more important national societies, (especially those reflecting public opinion), (3) other works of reference relating to America, such as those listed in Kroeger's Guide, (4) collected editions of the writings of our representative writers and public men, and (5) illustrated books on American art and architecture, especially the latter.

There is need also for American books in other parts of Europe. Col. Robert E. Olds, formerly director of the Red Cross in Europe, is now in New York in the interest of the American Library in Paris. He says:

That the greater part of the population of the continent of Europe is now effectively cut off from intellectual intercourse with America is indisputably a matter of deep concern to these people as well as to us. The contact with the intelligent classes of Central and Eastern Europe—a surprising number of whom read our language and are eager to keep in touch with us—no longer exists, and there seems little prospect of its being repaired by restoration of political and economic equilibrium, within such period of time as to prevent irreparable damage. Two new states . . . have recently been forced to repeal legislation making our language the preferred foreign language in their schools and to substitute German. The suggestion is confidently advanced that the intellectual isolation of several millions of persons in Germany, Austria,

Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, the Baltic States, the Balkans and Russia, if permitted long to continue, is fraught with more danger to the peace of the world than any other single factor in the situation.

The present status of foreign exchange makes the purchase of American publications by the countries mentioned practically impossible. If Europeans are to be kept in touch with what America is doing, their libraries must be provided with American books for a time at least, free of charge.

Almost any kind of books about America of comparatively recent date and in good condition will be acceptable. In many cases an edition other than the latest will be satisfactory. Encyclopedias, American History, Travel, Biography, Economics, Education, Politics, Sociology, Municipal Government, Science, Technology and Literature are desired. Children's books of the very best kind will not be out of place.

It is suggested:

That every library . . . appoint a small committee (which may or may not be made up of library staff members) to solicit contributions either in a wholesale fashion or from selected individuals in the community; that such books as are available among the library's duplicates be withdrawn for this purpose and set aside with the *suitable* books received from the public; that you notify the Secretary of the American Library Association at 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, before May 1st, the number of books which you have available for shipment.

Shipping instructions will then be sent to you. It is hoped that each library will be able to dispose of waste material collected (books and magazines which are not suitable for shipment) for sufficient money to pay the freight on the books which are to be shipped and that all the collection and sorting can be done on a volunteer basis.

It is said that the American people have devoted nearly one billion dollars to physical relief in Europe. This request is made in the hope that librarians in particular, and to some extent the public in general, will not be indifferent to "a species of distress even more poignant and more fateful" which can be relieved in a considerable measure by a relatively small expenditure of effort.

W. W. BISHOP.

*Chairman, Committee on Library
Co-operation with other Countries.*

When one considers education in its broad and proper connotation, in its effort to produce intelligent, right-acting citizens, one cannot fail to see that the library is as truly educational as the school.—John J. Tigert.

New Business Reference Books of 1922

COMPILED BY THE BUSINESS BRANCH OF THE NEWARK (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Pixley, Francis W. Accountant's dictionary; comprehensive encyclopaedia and direction on all matters connected with the work of an accountant. London: Pitman. 1922. 2v. 63 s.

The practice of accounting has been developed so extensively in England that this book should prove valuable to accountants in this country. Illustrated with necessary forms and documents.

Conyngton, Thomas, and others. Corporation procedure. New York: Ronald Press. 1922. 1689 p. \$10.

Answers all problems on organization, operation, and financing of corporations. Book I is devoted to corporate law; Book II to corporate finance; Book III to corporate accounting, giving over 250 forms used in corporate procedure.

Correspondents' blue book. New York: Commercial Service Co. 1922. 126 p. \$7.50.

Gives names of correspondents thruout the United States who will write special interviews, articles and stories for newspapers and trade magazines, and will secure trade data and make market surveys for advertising agencies, sales managers, etc. Directory is arranged according to states, with classified index of a selected list of correspondents.

Reeve, James K. New 1001 places to sell manuscripts. Franklin, Ohio: Author. 1922. 277 p. \$2.50.

Helpful in locating buyers for manuscripts in U. S. and Canada. Gives for magazines: length of articles used; special sections or departments run regularly; kind of illustrations used; types of manuscripts used, as short stories, serials, essays, poems, plays, monologs, farm articles, etc. Gives for books type and length of manuscript acceptable. Includes lists of press syndicates, house organs, and manufacturers of greeting cards.

Marconi international directory of cable addresses, buyers and exporters guide. London: Marconi Int. Code Co., Ltd. 1922. 1134 p. 25 s.

Lists alphabetically over 40,000 principal manufacturers, exporters, importers, merchants, agents, brokers, banks and financial houses of the world, with addresses, cable addresses and kind of business. Has classified trade section with indexes in French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch, and alphabetical list of cable addresses.

Polk, R. L. & Co., Inc. New York co-partnership and corporation directory, boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. New York: R. L. Polk & Co., Inc. 1922. 1029 p. \$25.

Since no directory of Brooklyn has been published since 1913, this book is the only source outside of telephone books for locating business addresses. Lists, alphabetically, copartnerships and corporations, giving names of partners, officers, capital and directors of business firms, state under whose laws incorporated, registered and unregistered trade names and proprietors thereof; also foreign firms in Brooklyn and

Queens with locations of home office, and names and addresses of local representatives.

Knaggs, Donald W. Radio red book. New York: Radio Red Book Pub. Co. 1922. 128 p. \$3.50 a year. Quarterly.

Gives classified list of manufacturers of radio supplies, geographically arranged list of distributors and jobbers, and alphabetical list of trade names.

Hayes, Edward N. Retail and wholesale druggists of the United States. Detroit: Author. 1922. 685 p. \$8.

Lists alphabetically under states wholesale and retail druggists of U. S., with their commercial rating and credit standing. Includes also list of foreign druggists.

Donnelly, Reuben H. Donnelly's red books of manufacturers, distributors and business services. New York: R. H. Donnelly Corp. 1922. \$1. Annual.

New series of classified directories by publisher of classified telephone Red Book which when completed will cover all larger industrial districts of U. S. Classified lists of manufacturers, distributors and business services have been published for Chicago, Greater New York, Central Atlantic District, Ohio Valley and Southwestern District. Lake Erie, Central New England, North Western and Pacific Coast Districts will be covered in 1923. Indicates after each firm name whether manufacturer, jobber, retailer, etc.

Kellogg chain store lists. Springfield, Mass.: Kellogg Pub. Co. 1922.

The most complete list of chain stores yet published. Divided into five sections: Grocery and tea stores, meat markets, bakeries and restaurants, \$10; Drug Stores, \$5; Department stores, dry goods, general, company, 5 and 10 cent stores, variety, furniture and furnishings, pianos and phonographs, and gas and electric appliances stores, \$5; Clothing, shoe, hat, haberdashery, millinery, and ready-to-wear stores, \$5; Miscellaneous list, \$5; "Line" lumber companies, \$5; Information includes name of parent company, address of buying headquarters, number of stores or branches, and principal lines of merchandise.

Directory of consumers co-operative societies in the United States. New York: Interstate Directory Co. 1922. 65 p. \$10.

Lists by states societies which buy general merchandise on cash basis by mail.

American oil directory. Chicago: Graffis-Sutton Pub. Co. 1922. 371 p. \$10. Annual.

Handbook and directory of oil industry. Lists oil refiners, producers, marketers and auto service stations, arranged by states; trade names of oil products, oil pipe lines, tank car companies, drilling contractors and U. S. government agencies interested in oil.

Williams, H. G. Freight traffic red book. New York: Traffic Pub. Co. 1922. 494 p. \$6. Annual.

Reference book for those actively engaged in traffic work, shippers and students of transportation, covers freight classification and rates, shipment of goods, etc.

Includes forms and tables. Supplements giving additions, cancellations and changes, issued as required during year.

Aldrich, Paul I. *Packer's Encyclopaedia*. Chicago: National Provisioner. 1922. 529 p. \$12.

Reference work on meat packing and allied industries. Part I is devoted to packing house practice, giving information on breeds of animals, slaughtering, shipping, curing, inedible by-products, sausage manufacture, packing house chemistry, etc. Part II gives statistics on U. S. and Canadian meat industry, vegetable oil and margarine industry, railroad rates on packing house products and definitions of terms used in domestic and export trade. Part III lists packers and slaughterers, wholesale sausage makers, meat dealers and provisioners, renderers, manufacturers of oleo-margarine, live stock order buyers and brokers of U. S. arranged under states; and foreign packers under countries.

Clay products cyclopaedia. Chicago: Industrial Publications, Inc. 1922. 252 p. \$3.

Handbook of clay products industry. Contains definitions of processes, materials, equipment, etc. Gives outlines of association activities, statistics, specifications, and catalog descriptions of most important equipment used in industry.

Moody's manual of railroads and corporation securities, government, state and municipal supplement. New York: Poor's Pub. Co. 1922. 246 p.

Free to subscribers to Manuals. Neither the Poor nor Moody Manuals have previously included information on government, state and municipal securities. This supplement gives for government, state and county, assessed valuation, bonded debt, bond offerings with descriptions, etc. In addition it gives tax rate for cities and some counties. Includes section on foreign government, state and municipal securities, and an alphabetically arranged list of government, state and municipal bond offerings from July 1919 to June 1922. Will be issued yearly if demand is sufficient.

Standard classified corporation bond lists. New York: Standard Statistics Co., Inc. 1922. \$10.

Lists bond investments in the following groups: non-callable bonds maturing after 1931; high rate bonds maturing after 1931; redeemable bonds bearing interest in excess of 6% and income bonds with redemption date or date of last payment; convertible bond issues arranged according to industries; equipment issues, classified and arranged according to date of last maturity; bond issues maturing in 1922, 1923, 1924, arranged according to years and days; bonds in default-receiverships, with interest default date and date or receivership, investment firms and the bonds they have publicly offered, arranged alphabetically. Will be supplemented by new table when necessary.

Poor's rating service. New York: Poor's Pub. Co. 1922. 724 p. \$20. Semi-annual.

Gives opinions on the investment merits and comparative degree of salability of important securities. Issues monthly supplements. Useful in financial libraries and in libraries which serve business men.

Austrian, Joseph E. *Digest of business statistics*. New York: Author. 1922. 97 p. \$25.

Necessary statistics for sales and advertising execu-

tives on proper selection of markets and on formulation of selling and advertising plans. Gives distribution of population of U. S., number of dwellings, factories, newspapers, retail and wholesale dealers, commercial failures, net income from business pursuits, etc.

Markets of the world, U. S. and Canada series. Boston: First National Bank of Boston. 1922. 42 p.

To help salesmen and executives in selecting good markets. Consists of commercial maps and statistical data on area, population, education, natural resources, timber, agriculture, industry, transportation, finance and principal cities of each state and province.

Insurance Libraries

AMONG the interesting developments in the world of insurance company libraries mentioned by Daniel N. Handy in his address on "Insurance Libraries in the United States" before the Insurance Institute of America at its annual conference in New York October 24 is the formation of the Insurance Library Association of Atlanta, with one of its chief objects the creation and maintenance of an insurance library.

Of the twenty-four insurance libraries enumerated in Mr. Handy's address thirteen are apparently organized within and for the use of individual corporations and maintained by them; ten were organized and are maintained by incorporated or unincorporated societies for the use of their members. Twelve cover the field of life insurance; three the field of casualty insurance; two fire insurance; and three all fields. The Insurance Library Association has organized itself on a library basis, but most of the others owing to limited support are obliged to confine themselves to assembling material without doing much towards classifying and cataloging it. The largest library, that of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, with 200,000 volumes and thousands of pamphlet and other ephemeral material, is efficiently organized on a system of its own.

The Insurance Library Association of Boston has made its own scheme of classification, adapting it to the decimal method of notation. The main classification which has been adopted by two other associations is:

000. General Works.
100. Systems of Fire Insurance.
200. Company organization and management.
300. Agency—Brokerage.
400. Law of Fire Insurance—Policy Contract—Modifiers of Policy.
500. Rates—Theory and Practice—Statistical Data.
600. Fire loss settlements (Adjustments).
700. Government supervision—Legislation—Statutory Laws.
800. Fires and Fire Waste—Fire Protection and Prevention.
900. Periodicals.

Summer Courses in Library Science

Chautauqua School

THE twenty-third annual session of the Chautauqua school for Librarians will be held from July 7th to August 18th.

Freshman, sophomore, junior or senior classes develop the year's course in four annual sessions. Students' records are cumulated and filed from year to year, certificates, passing them from class to class, are given at the end of each summer, and those completing the work are granted the official diploma.

The Freshman work is organized under the short course and summer school plan with the three years following built upon it, which gives opportunity to those who come for only one summer to follow a general, comprehensive short course, while those having completed the course in this or another standard short course school, under instructors of recognized ability, are given credit and accepted for advanced work.

The Freshman Class has courses in cataloging, classification and allied subjects, as accessioning, shelf listing, indexing and filing, reference work, bookbinding and library development. Courses of the Sophomore group include library organization, cataloging with special attention to subject headings, classification, and reference work. The Junior Class has courses in subject bibliography, book selection, public documents, library administration, cataloging and history of libraries and bookmaking. The work of the Senior Class includes national and trade bibliography, book selection, organization and administration, types of libraries, parliamentary law and history of education. In addition to the regular courses there are general conferences and special lectures given before the classes in joint session.

Instructors include the Director, Mary E. Downey, Dorcas Fellows, Edna M. Hull, Mary Belle Nethercut, Mary P. Farr, Marie Brown, and Mae Byerley.

Only those are accepted who are already in library service or under definite appointment for positions. Applications for admission should be made to the Director, Mary E. Downey, State Library Commission, Bismarck, N. D.

Colorado Agricultural College

THE seven-week session of the Sixth Annual Library Summer School of the Colorado Agricultural College will begin June 11. The preliminary course devoted to bookbinding will be given from June 11 thru June 15. The six weeks' course in library science will begin June

18 and will close July 27. Library students should register in the college library on Saturday, June 16. Only those will be admitted who have had a four-year high-school course, or who are creditably filling or who are under definite appointment to library positions. Students passing the final examinations will be given a certificate. Those who are graduates from accredited high schools will receive college credit. Fifteen hours of lecture work, or fifteen laboratory periods of two hours constitute a credit.

A fee of \$25 will be charged for the course in library science and one of \$10 for the preliminary week in bookbinding. Provision is made for those who wish to select their work in groups. Rooms may be had from \$12.50 to \$20 a month, Board varies from \$5.50 a week to \$7.

The instructional staff includes Charles A. Lory, president of the college; George T. Avery, director of summer session; Charlotte A. Baker, librarian and principal of library summer school, instructor in classification; Arlene Dilts, assistant librarian, instructor in documents; Zelia M. Rank, cataloger, instructor in cataloging and library economy; Harriet P. Sawyer, principal, St. Louis Library School, instructor in reference work and book selection; Helen P. Ingersoll, supervisor of children's department, Denver Public Library, instructor in children's work; Louis Williams, Denver Evening Vocational High School, bookbinding; and Laura Makepeace, assistant, instructor in library economy.

Columbia University

THE summer session at Columbia University will begin on the 9th of July, and will close on the 17th of August. During this time four courses will be given in Library Economy, for which credit toward a degree in Teachers' College will be granted.

Entrance to all of these courses is upon recommendation of the Departmental Representative, Harriet E. Howe, who, until July 1st, should be addressed at 147 Worthington Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts. Registration may be conducted by mail, if a full statement of preparation for the work is sent. Announcements may be obtained direct from Columbia upon request.

The course in bibliography and reference is to be given again by Charles F. McCombs, chief of the Reading Room of the New York Public Library. The course in school library work will be in charge again of Mabel F. McCarnes, librarian of the Peddie Institute library, Hights-

town, N. J.; cataloging and classification will be taught by Alma M. Penrose, librarian of the University of Minnesota high school library, Minneapolis, with Isabel I. Dunn, assistant cataloger at the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, as the reviser. Book selection and administration for the public and college library will be under the direction of Harriet E. Howe, assistant professor of library science, Simmons College, Boston.

One of the advantages which comes from studying in a Library School connected with a great university is that courses of general cultural or informational nature may be carried in connection with the library courses, so that the student may return to her position better equipped in many ways to meet her local problems. For this reason no set combination of work is laid down, altho certain combinations are recommended. For the school librarian, bibliography, school library work, and cataloging are advised; while for the public or college library assistant, bibliography, cataloging, and book selection are recommended.

Georgia Summer School

THE 4th session of the Summer Library School at the University of Georgia, conducted in co-operation with the Georgia Library Commission, will be held from June 25th to August 4th. The faculty will consist of Duncan Burnet, university librarian, Susie Lee Crumley, principal of the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the Georgia Library Commission and special lecturers. The six weeks' course will cover cataloging, classification, reference work, elementary bibliography, book selection, library administration, etc. College credit will be given. The courses are designed for teacher-librarians and librarians of small public libraries and a teacher-librarian certificate will be given.

For particulars address the director of the Summer Library School, Duncan Burnet, General Library, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

University of Illinois

SUMMER courses will be again offered at the University of Illinois, Urbana, beginning Monday, June 18th. As in recent years two groups of courses will be offered: the first group to consist of three of the regular Library School courses, book selection, reference work and order department work. Admission to this group is open to college graduates only and the work of the summer session will constitute one-half of the regular work of the first semester. Not over thirty will be admitted to these eight

weeks courses. Application blanks must be secured and filed in advance.

The second group of courses lasts six weeks and comprises general elementary courses especially intended for beginning assistants in Illinois libraries. They must be graduates of approved high schools and employed or under contract for employment in a library. Applicants who have completed one year of college or normal school work may be admitted without the employment requirement. Application blanks must be secured and filed in advance. Students from outside of Illinois will not be accepted for the six weeks' courses until after May 1st, tho their applications may be filed.

There will be a faculty of four instructors and two revisers or assistants. In recent years the enrollment in the two groups of courses has totaled fifty students; the enrollment in the University summer session is over 2,000, and many of the distinctive features of University life continue during the session.

Indiana Library Commission

THE Public Library Commission of Indiana will hold its 22d course for summer schools for librarians the 20th of June to the 8th of August, 1923. It is planning this year to take a limited number of teachers who are interested in school library work, but will require that they have at least two years of education beyond the high school.

University of Iowa

THE twenty-second annual session of the Summer School for library training will be held as an integral part of the summer session of the University of Iowa from June 11 to July 21, in co-operation with the Iowa Library Commission. Auxiliary to the work of the school is the annual conference for library workers, to be held under the joint auspices of the School and the Extension Division of the University, June 27 and 28.

The instructors include Blanche V. Watts, director; Grace Wormer, resident director; Julia A. Robinson, secretary Iowa Library Commission, lecturer in administration; Grace Shellenberger, instructor in library work with children; Cora Hendee, instructor in book selection and classification; Alice B. Story, instructor in cataloging; Pearl G. Carlson, instructor in revision; Mary E. Stewart, general assistant.

Students to be admitted must be graduates of a four year high school, or students with advanced standing in other universities or colleges, or persons who pass the regular entrance examination, or persons 21 or more years of age, not

candidates for a degree, to be admitted as unclassified students.

Tuition for the entire course is \$18; for the library work with children alone, \$10. Rooms and board may be obtained at Currier Hall, the University residence for women, or elsewhere. Address the Dean of Women.

Correspondence relative to this session should be addressed to the Resident Director, Grace Wormer, acting librarian of the University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, Ia.

Kansas State Normal School

THE Summer School 1923 opens Tuesday, June 5, at the Kellogg Library, Emporia. It closes July 31.

Courses will be offered in library methods; school library administration; children's literature; advanced library methods; reference; and cataloging.

The instructors will include Willis H. Kerr, librarian; Harriet Elcock, head of shelf department; Anita Hostetter, assistant librarian and assistant professor of library science; Faye Huffman, head of school and children's department; Jessie W. Luther, reference librarian and associate professor of library science; Elsie Howard Pine, librarian of Roosevelt High School and State High School Library Advisor; and Maude E. Shore, head of circulation department.

Mcgill University

THE regular session of the Summer Library School at McGill University Library, Montreal, will be extended this year from four to six weeks and will be held from May 21st to June 29th. It will be, as usual, under the direction of Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, university librarian, assisted by Miss E. V. Bethune, of Toronto University Library. Lectures will also be given by various members of the library staff, and a special feature of this year's course will be a series of lectures on the writers, the book trade, and the government publications of Canada, by specialists on these subjects. The course aims at giving a general training in elementary cataloging, as well as lectures on reference work, book selection, and the usual subjects of library technique and administration. Illustrated lectures will be given on the "Development of the Book"; a special exhibit of manuscripts and early printed books will be open; and Saturday excursions to the various museums and libraries of the city are a required part of the course. The fee for the session is \$60.

University of Michigan

COURSES in Library Methods are offered at present only in the Summer Session. They continue thruout the eight weeks from June 25

to August 17 of the Session and are under the general charge of the University Librarian, William Warner Bishop. The instruction is given by members of the University Library staff and others as follows: William Warner Bishop, university librarian, director; Professor Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, book selection and book buying, library administration; Jean Hawkins, formerly instructor in the New York State Library School, cataloging and classification; Frederick B. Gillette, superintendent of circulation and stacks, reference and desk work; Edith Thomas, chief of the Library Extension Service, current pamphlet material.

All persons desiring to take any of the courses in library methods must be admitted by the University Librarian *before registering* for the work in the office of the Summer Session. Applicants for admission to these courses must show 30 hours credit in the University of Michigan, or an equivalent amount secured elsewhere. Employment for not less than one year in a library of good standing may count in lieu of university credits, provided the candidate is a graduate of an accredited high school.

Admission to the courses in high school library work and to Course 9 is open only to students who have secured at least 75 hours of University credit, or the equivalent thereof.

The fee for the courses in Library Methods is for men \$32, for women \$30.

Mr. Bishop will conduct the courses in introduction to library work elements of cataloging, classification and ordering; Miss Gillette in elementary reference work; Mr. Hollands book-binding and the high school library; Miss Thomas the collection and use of pamphlet material; Miss Martin book selection for children's rooms, and principles of story telling; Professor Root book selection and book buying; and, in collaboration with Mr. Bishop in course 9, selected problems in library administration. This course will deal with unusual and not routine problems of library work, such as: maps, charts and atlases, autographs, manuscripts and archives; prints and photographs; incunabula and rare books, including Americana and sixteenth century books; exchanges and duplicates; coins and postage stamps; objectionable material. The cataloging, storage and service of these materials will be considered and problem work will be required. It is open only to students offering 75 hours university credit (or an equivalent) who have also had one year of successful study in an approved library school or three years of service in an approved library.

New Hampshire School

THE fourth annual session of the New Hampshire Summer Library School conducted jointly by the New Hampshire College Library and the Public Library Commission of New Hampshire will be held in Durham from July 23rd to August 3rd, inclusive.

Among the instructors will be Frances Hobart of Cambridge, Vt., cataloging and subject headings; Clara W. Hunt of Brooklyn, children's work; Ruth Dudley of Manchester, N. H., reference work; and Helen G. Cushing and Willard P. Lewis of the State College Library, classification, order work and book selection. Special features of the College Summer School which will be in session at that time will be available to library students. As in the past New Hampshire librarians will receive free tuition and those from other states pay a fee of \$15.

The directors are Willard P. Lewis, Durham, N. H., and F. Mabel Winchell, Manchester.

University of Oklahoma

TWO courses in library science are offered during the summer session of the University of Oklahoma. Library Science 11 is a special course for librarians from June 8 to July 20. It takes all the student's time. Library Science 1 is a general eight weeks' course. It takes only a part of the student's time and permits, therefore, enrolment in other courses in the summer session.

Library Science 11 includes instruction in classification, twelve hours a week; cataloging, twelve hours; reference work, six hours; order and accession, two hours; library administration and extension, two hours. Credit for all division six hours. The course continues for six weeks, beginning June 8. Registration for the course should be completed by June 6. Attendance will be limited to the facilities of the university, and preference will be given to librarians and to those who are preparing for this work. A laboratory fee of \$12 is required of all students. For bulletin containing complete announcements address the Secretary, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Pennsylvania School

THE Summer School for Library Workers will open its thirteenth year at State College, Harrisburg, on June 25th for a six weeks' term in connection with the Summer Course for Teachers, and will extend to August 3. Credentials showing that the applicant either holds a library position or is under appointment to one must be presented. Tuition will be free to resi-

dents from Pennsylvania; others will pay \$20. For application blanks write to the Library Extension Division. Meals can be obtained in the town at from \$6.50 to \$7 a week; and lodgings for \$2 to \$3 per week.

The faculty consists of George P. Donehoo, state librarian; Robert P. Bliss, chief, library extension division, Anna A. Macdonald, consulting librarian; Helen E. Rockwell, library organizer, and Helen G. Betterly, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

Simmons College

AS usual the School will offer a six weeks summer program, July 2 to August 10.

A first attempt will be made this year to meet the demand for summer work which will count for regular college credit, while still not closing the courses to those not eligible for credit, if they are high school graduates.

The Simmons degree always means a combination of academic work and library science in the proportion of at least three years of the former to one of the latter.

For summer students with the academic prerequisites the school will give credit for one course for the cataloging, and for one half course for the library work with children.

Mary E. Hyde will give an unusually full cataloging course covering 60 class hours, with especial attention to the difficult art of assigning subject headings. Alice I. Hazeltine of St. Louis will again give the course in library work with children covering thirty hours, July 2-20.

Miss Donnelly will have a short course of 15 lessons in classification, and a new course, "The Librarian's Library," practically a review and exhibit of the best library science literature and library aids of the day, thru the knowledge of which the librarian can apply the self-service plan.

University of Texas

INSTRUCTION in Library Science will be given June 7 to July 21.

Either classification or library administration will be substituted for one of the following courses if by so doing the interests of the majority of students will be better served. Courses 202 a. i., cataloging, treats of the principles and methods of dictionary cataloging for the average library, with practice in cataloging books selected to represent each principle. Prerequisite: Junior standing or consent of instructor. Adjunct Professor Elva L. Bascom will conduct the course, as well as course 5 a. i., reference, on the principles of reference work and study of the standard reference books. Prerequisite: Junior standing or consent of instructor.

Vermont Summer School

THE third two weeks' Library Summer School for Vermonters will be held in connection with the University Summer School at Burlington, July 30 to August 10.

Classes will be given in cataloging; classification; subject headings; ordering; reference work; accessioning; publicity; children's literature; work with schools; charging systems; mending and binding. Those attending regular summer school courses may attend the library course lectures.

The course is planned primarily for the benefit of small libraries, but courses such as children's literature are of general interest. Teachers, parents, anyone interested in getting a knowledge of the right books for children will find these lectures worth attending. Lists of the books for children, which are discussed at the lectures, are distributed to members of the class and to visitors.

Tuition will be free for librarians within the state, \$12 for those from outside. A limited number of scholarships will be available for Vermont librarians. Privileges of the regular summer school students are open to those attending the library course.

University of Wisconsin

THE Library School announces a third general conference on library work, July 16-28. The previous conferences held in 1911 and 1915 with their attendance of nearly 200 each year proved so successful as measured by results in work afterwards that many requests for another similar conference have been received.

The two weeks will be devoted to the growing problems of library work. Conference courses and advanced instruction will be offered in library administration, library finances, library extension (including county library work), library publicity, school libraries, and new methods in library technique and records. Some of the subject matter will be covered in a definite series of lectures, conducted by experts, other subjects will be offered in informal round tables conducted by carefully chosen leaders.

All interested in library work are invited to attend—librarians, assistants, trustees, the public for whom the library exists—and library workers from every state will be made welcome. It is hoped that this library conference will have an influence thruout the library world in the middle west, comparable to the nation-wide influence of the Williams College Institute of Politics.

All lectures and conferences upon the daily program will be open to any person in attendance. It will be possible, however, to arrange

for the gaining of two University credits by those of Junior rank who desire to follow the program of a definite course and pass an examination upon its completion. An additional fee of \$5 will be charged those who desire to register for credit. This will make it possible for those to attend who are dependent upon University credit for promotion.

The usual six weeks summer session for beginners will not be offered in 1923, all the efforts of the Library School faculty being concentrated in the Conference.

The School, with its special equipment and professional library will be headquarters for the Conference. All the libraries in the city, of which there are many types, will be open to conference visitors.

A fee of \$5 will be charged for the two weeks. Rooms in Madison can be had from \$3.50 to \$7 per week. Good meals at moderate cost can be secured in several cafeterias near the School.

Advance registration is earnestly desired, as it will greatly aid in planning for the largest success of the meetings. July 14 is registration day; and lectures begin Monday, July 16.

Send registration, also requests for further information to Mary Emogene Hazeltine, Wisconsin Library School, 206 N. Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

A. L. A. Membership Drive

To every Librarian and every Library Trustee:

The library profession and the library movement of today are represented by the American Library Association. This is an invitation to you to have a part in strengthening the profession and in helping the progress of the library movement by working for a larger membership in the A. L. A.

If you are not a member, please join. If you are a member, won't you put your mind on the A. L. A. just for one day—or even one hour—and get one other member?

New members from all parts of the country are being enrolled in generous numbers, but we should not rest content until every librarian and every library assistant has received a personal invitation. Shouldn't we library people be "all for each and each for all"?

JULIA IDESON.

Chairman, A. L. A. Membership Committee.

"Etching and Engraving" is the title of a 13-page list of books in the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Library of the Peabody Institute, relating to the art of engraving on metal, wood and stone. The publication of the list was made possible by the generous cooperation of David Bendann and other friends with the trustees.

Books by American Poets—1922

SELECTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA

- Acosta, Mercedes de. Streets and shadows. Moffat, Yard.
- Addison, Medora C. Dreams and a sword. Yale.
- Aiken, Conrad. Priapus and the pool. Dunster House Book Shop.
- Aldington, Hilda. Hymen. Holt.
- Baker, Karle Wilson. The burning bush. Yale.
- Bates, Katharine Lee. Yellow clover. Dutton.
- Betts, Craven Langworth. The perfume holder. New York: James T. White.
- Bird, Stephen Moylan. In the sky garden. Yale.
- Blackburn, Laura. Lyrics. Bookfellows.
- Bodenheim, Maxwell. Introducing irony. Boni.
- Boutwell, Edgar. Zone of quiet. Four Seas.
- Brink, Roscoe W. Down the river. Holt.
- Carman, Bliss. Depths and shallows. Small Maynard.
- Cobb, Ann. Kinfolks. Houghton.
- Colum, Padraic. Dramatic legends. Macmillan.
- Conkling, Grace Hazard. Afternoons in April. Houghton.
- Conkling, Hilda. Shoes of the wind. Stokes.
- Curran, Edwin. The twins. Four Seas.
- Dalton, Mrs. Power. Star pollen. Chicago: Ransom.
- Dargan, Olive Tilford. Lute and furrow. Scribners.
- Dresbach, Glenn Ward. In colors of the west. Holt.
- Driscoll, Louise. The garden of the west. Macmillan.
- Eliot, T. S. The waste land. Boni.
- Erskine, John. Collected poems. Duffield.
- Faust, Frederick. The village street. Putnam.
- Feinstein, Martin. In memoriam. Seltzer.
- Gorman, Herbert S. The barcarole of James Smith. Putnam.
- Heyward, Dubose, and Hervey Allen. Carolina chansons. Macmillan.
- Holden, Raymond. Granite and alabaster. Macmillan.
- Kinsolving, Sally Bruce. Depths and shallows. Baltimore: Remington.
- Knibbs, H. H. Saddle songs. Houghton.
- Lawrence, D. H. Tortoises. Seltzer.
- Le Gallienne, Richard. A jongleur strayed. Doubleday.
- Leitch, Mary Sinton. The waggon and the star. Boston. Brimmer.
- Litchfield, Grace Denio. Collected poems. Putnam.
- McKay, Claude. Harlem shadows. Harcourt.
- Marquis, Don. Poems and portraits. Doubleday.
- Morgan, Angela. Because of beauty. Dodd.
- Morse, Katherine. Gate of cedar. Macmillan.
- Morley, Christopher. Translations from the Chinese. Doran.
- Nathan, Robert. Youth grows old. McBride.
- O'Donnell, Charles L. Cloister. Macmillan.
- O'Neill, Rose. The master mistress. Knopf.
- Porter, Gene Stratton. The fire bird. Doubleday.
- Raymund, Bernard. Hidden waters. Yale.
- Rice, Cale Young. Mhirima and other poems. Century.
- Ridge, Lola. Sun-up. Huebsch.
- Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. Under the tree. Harcourt.
- Sandburg, Carl. Slabs from the sunburnt west. Harcourt.
- Sarrett, Lew. The box of God. Holt.
- Sigmund, Jay G. Frescos. Boston. Brimmer.
- Smith, Maurine. The keen edge. Evanston. Wheeler.
- Taggard, Genevieve. For eager lovers. Seltzer.
- Taylor, Joseph Russell. Our dancing days. Harcourt.
- Tanaquil, Paul. Attitudes. Yale.
- Turbyfill, Mark. Living frieze. Evanston. Wheeler.
- Untermeyer, Louis. Heavens. Harcourt.
- Van Dyke, Henry. Collected poems. Scribners.
- Vinal, Harold. White April. Yale.
- Wagner, C. A. Poems of soil and sea. Knopf.
- Wentworth, Edward C. Tuscan stars. Bookfellows.
- Wheelock, John Hall. Black panther. Scribners.
- Winters, Yvor. The magpie's shadow. Chicago. Musterbook.
- Woods, M. L. Return. Dodd.
- Zeigen, Frederic. Star-dust and dandelions. Crowell.

ANTHOLOGIES

- American poetry miscellany. 1922. Harcourt.
- Braithwaite, W. S. Anthology for 1922. Brimmer.
- Critical Fable, A. Anonymous. Houghton.
- Farrar, John. The Bookman anthology. Doran.
- Frothingham, Robert. Songs of challenge. Houghton.
- Howard, John R. Poems of heroism in American life. Crowell.
- Johnson, James Weldon. The Book of American negro poetry. Harcourt.
- Pound, Louise. American ballads and songs. Scribner.
- Schnittkind, Henry T. The poets of the future. Stratford.
- Teasdale, Sara. Rainbow gold. Macmillan.
- Widdemer, Margaret. A tree with a bird in it. Harcourt.

The Burton Historical Collection

By GRACIE BRAINERD KRUM, Librarian in Charge

THE Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library represents the successful accomplishment of a purpose formed by Mr. Clarence Monroe Burton when graduating from the University of Michigan in 1874. This was to purchase an average of one book a day during his lifetime, thus forming a library on some subject relating to American history. His consistent adherence to the first part of this determination is apparent in the size of the Collection. The selection of the history of Detroit as the main object of the library would hardly be discovered by a casual visitor who might scan the titles on its shelves, since its scope was widened almost immediately to include as a background to the history of "The Strait," that of the entire United States, especially of the old Northwest, and of Canada as related thereto; with a fair assortment of the older English histories, mainly those dealing with the period of the Puritan revolution and the reigns of the Four Georges. The varied activities of the collector as abstractor of titles, member of the Local Board of Education, of the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1907-1908, of the Michigan Historical Commission, etc., are also reflected in its contents.

The term "books" was given the widest interpretation. Pamphlets, maps, newspapers, prints, etc., were added. Thousands of miscellanea such as the average person throws into the waste basket without a thought, were carefully preserved. Most important of all, the collection of original documents, chiefly the papers of prominent citizens of Detroit was begun and systematically continued. At the end of forty years the library had grown to an estimated size of 30,000 volumes, 40,000 pamphlets and 500,000 unpublished documents. It was housed in a fire-proof extension to the Burton residence.

In March, 1914, Mr. Burton and his wife presented this library with the residence property to the Detroit Library Commission, the conditions being that "the library be retained as an entirety to perpetually bear the name of Burton in some way connected with its title," with certain specifications as to its use. The Library Commission responded by agreeing to keep it as an entity; to provide fire-proof rooms or buildings for it when removal from its present quarters was deemed desirable; to take proper care of it along library lines and to regularly and systematically add to it. It was later designated as the Burton Historical Collection.

The library was at once placed at the disposal of the Commission and the work of reorganization was begun on July 1 of the same year under the direction of a member of the Public Library staff. The first year was devoted to a general rearrangement of the books which had been shelved according to a fixed system. This was aided materially by the loan of sections E and F of a Library of Congress traveling catalog. The Dewey system of classification with considerable modification, especially in the local history classes, was adopted.

The aim has been to classify closely and to shelve all titles on a given subject in one class irrespective of mode of treatment. For example, the 300's are used wherever possible instead of 500's or 600's, and in the United States history classes, travels are shelved with the history of the period. Material on the slavery controversy is concentrated under 973.711 and its subdivisions. Works on the Indians are distinguished by the letter I, preceding class numbers. Documents, and illustrative material on a state, region, county or locality in the United States follow its history, using the significant part of the history number on the line above the class number, e. g.,

74

630 Michigan agriculture.

Under each state the arrangement is (1) The state as a whole followed by documents and illustrative material about it. (2) The state by periods, e. g., 976.405 Annexation of Texas, 974.702 New York in the colonial period. (3) Regions, counties and boundaries arranged alphabetically, expanding the state figure by the initial letter of the subdivision (lower case) followed by Cutter number, e. g., 74w4/352 Wayne Co., Mich.; 977.4b7 Michigan boundaries. Documents and illustrative material about each subdivision follow it, e. g., 352.74w4 Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, Wayne Co., Mich. (4) Localities arranged alphabetically, expanding the state figure by the initial letter of the locality (upper case) followed by Cutter number, e. g., 977.4D4 Detroit. Here again the whole Dewey classification may be used under 74D4. Canadian history has been treated in like manner. This adaptation of local history numbers has proved workable for a reference library and preferable to the usual arrangement where emphasis on the locality rather than the subject is desired. Numerous minor changes have been made and the peculiar ad-

vantages of the Library of Congress classification have in many cases been secured.

Manuscripts which belong to no special group are classified like printed books, using MS above the class number as the first line of the call number. Personal papers are arranged in alphabetical sequence marked for convenience Ms/Askin, Ms/Browning, etc. Under each group, classes of material are kept together by Cutting, e. g. L4 Ledgers, J8 Journals. Pamphlets are cataloged as printed books; newspapers and maps are arranged by states, then locally.

In June, 1915, the residence became available and was immediately occupied for reading and work rooms. The next fall cataloging was begun and the library was informally opened to the public. During the five years and five months which followed, it earned a "war record," established contacts with various local organizations and did a fair amount of reference work. In addition to these activities, numerous orders for Library purchases and for those which Mr. Burton continued to make as regularly as when the books were his own; exchanges of duplicates; the organization of the Manuscript Section; the never ending sorting and filing of pamphlets, prints, cuts, negatives, newspapers, maps and miscellanea made the days seem all too short. The long anticipated, with much careful planning, the time for moving to the new Public Library building came almost abruptly.

Upon removal, books in genealogy and state, regional and local history from the Main Library were, for efficiency and economy of administration, made available to students in the rooms of the Burton Collection. The Detroit Public Library, even before the presentation of this gift, had been one of the strong libraries of the country in material for genealogists. Book purchases for the Main Library and the Burton Collection have been co-ordinated since 1914, and even prior to that time there was comparatively little duplication. The result is a steadily developing genealogical reference collection which workers in this field seem to find reasonably adequate and usable.

The chief interest of the Burton Library, the preservation of source material, books, etc., on the history of Detroit, received a decided stimulus from the transfer to more public quarters. Several thousand visitors to the new library building, a large proportion of them loyal Detroiters, have quite thoroly advertised the object of the Collection, and a number of valuable gifts have been made. Its practical use is being realized more generally than ever before. There are as many aspects to this part of the Collection's activities as to the City's life

itself. As one result of the interest awakened, the Detroit Historical Society was organized in December, 1921, by a group of professional and business men, "to encourage historical study and research—to collect and preserve the materials of history, and especially such as concern the history of Detroit."

The usual activities of a library of local history are being carried on. Local authors of the past are well represented and those of to-day are becoming interested to present copies of their works; local newspapers are indexed or clipped; a form for local biographical information is in use, and a local calendar is planned. Digests of Detroit's newspapers, typewritten, indexed and bound, testify to many hours of labor on Mr. Burton's part and are extremely useful. Little has been done along bibliographical lines aside from the regular cataloging which is much more elaborate than for general public library work. All Michigan imprints cataloged have been recorded. Of the earlier issues from the press in Michigan, it is probable that the Burton Collection and the Main Library together have the largest number of titles to be found in any one institution.

An important element in the Collection's patronage consists of the young people of high school and junior college age—the historical workers of the future. While primarily a research library, this many-sided donation includes a great deal of material that may profitably be used by selected students from American history classes in the secondary schools. A number of teachers are sending such pupils to it for special assignments and reasonable provision is made for them in the book purchases.

In the formation of the library, United States history from 1861 on received comparatively little attention. The period from the outbreak of the Revolution thru the War of 1812 is the most thoroly covered, altho there is a good working collection of colonial history, including a considerable number of important pamphlets, chiefly on the French and Indian War, and early editions of the works of the principal French explorers who visited the Great Lakes region. The slavery controversy is well represented by contemporary pamphlets as are other vital political and theological questions of the earlier nineteenth century. From the great number of biographies, many of them sketches of minor characters in the nation's drama, "we, the people of the United States" are revealed with an intimacy not to be acquired from biographical dictionaries.

Of very costly books there are comparatively few, but the shelves are rich in unusual

material and volumes from the libraries of most of the well known collectors of Americana, many of them autographed, are to be found in almost every class. Mr. Burton is endowing the Collection with the object of insuring a liberal book fund, in consideration of which the real estate which formed part of the original gift has been returned to him. The Burton Endowment Fund makes possible occasional purchases of important rare books or manuscripts.

For the advanced research student the chief interest lies in the Manuscript Section. This includes thousands of letters, business and legal papers, ledgers and other commercial records, personal narratives, etc., mainly relating to the affairs of persons connected with the history of Detroit. Supplementing them are numerous copies of important documents from Canadian, British and French archives. Important local records of the early period have been made available in a similar manner, as well as hundreds of items from the United States archives at Washington. The Michigan Historical Commission in November, 1917, made this the official repository for the personal papers of Michigan citizens.

Publication as well as accumulation and preservation of original material is one of the chief objects of the Collection's activities. Selected items, chosen for their timeliness in the light of current events as well as for interest of content are published from time to time as the *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet*. This is the outgrowth of a series of monthly supplements to *Library Service*, the organ of the Public Library, which were issued from February, 1919, to April, 1921, inclusive. Its purpose is analogous to that of the *Old South Leaflets*. During 1922 two manuscripts of some importance were prepared for publication: "The Corporation of the town of Detroit. Act of incorporation and Journal of the Board of Trustees, 1802-1805," issued as a city document at the instance of Mr. Burton, who is Detroit's City Historiographer, and "The Journal of Joseph Valpey, Jr., of Salem, November, 1813—April, 1815," published by the Michigan Society of Colonial Wars. The first volume of a series of calendars of personal papers is in progress.

The Collection is now estimated to contain upwards of 110,000 volumes, pamphlets and bound newspapers; over 2,000 volumes of mounted or bound manuscripts with unmounted letters and documents enough to double that number; over 1,200 maps; approximately 4,000 prints and a large number of cuts, glass negatives, lantern slides and miscellanea.

Besides its historical and publishing activi-

ties, the Burton Historical Collection has much to attract the practical librarian who is interested in the care of various forms of library material and in bibliography, or who shares the ruling passion of modern keepers of books—the bringing together of book and reader. It combines many of the attributes of the special library with those of one of general interest and holds possibilities for public service along various lines. Its foundation has been laid and is ready to be built upon thru accessions and further organization when necessary; and to be used by all who are interested in the development of American civilization, especially as this may be studied from the history of the old Northwest, centering at Detroit.

Rebuilding Louvain Library

A CHAPTER on the rebuilding of Louvain Library in Theodore W. Koch's recent collection of travel sketches* tells of some of the special collections acquired by the University.

One of the chief sources of acquisition consists of the libraries of university professors and specialists in various lines. In philosophy they have secured the libraries of Baemker (Munich), Boutroux and Ribot (Paris); in Old Testament studies, that of Cornill (Halle); in anthropology, that of Professor Schmidt (Leipzig). The Mehring collection was especially rich in the social sciences, the literature of socialism and documents on the origin of socialism in Germany. In the field of law they acquired the libraries of Baron von Boeselager (Bonn) for canon law; Clunet (Paris) for international law; Grodenski for jurisprudence; Lilienthal (Heidelberg) for criminal law. In mathematics there were added the general collections of Study (Bonn) and Cantor (Heidelberg), the latter being particularly strong in the history of mathematics. The library of Professor Stechert (Hamburg Observatory) brought the outstanding works in astronomy and voyages of observation.

The chemical libraries of Professor Henry (Louvain) and Lippmann were bought, as was also that of Professor Czapek (Prague and Leipzig), particularly rich in bio-chemistry. The building up of a good working medical library was greatly advanced by the acquisition of the following collections: Klein (Munich), ancient medicine and obstetrics; Albu, diseases of the stomach and intestines; Pergens (Brussels), ophthalmology; Le Pilleur (Paris), venereal diseases; Erb (Heidelberg), neurology; von

* The Leipzig Book Fair . . . travel sketches from the portfolio of Theodore Wesley Koch. Evanston. Privately printed, 1923.

Hansemann (Berlin), pathological anatomy and cancerous diseases.

In the field of fine arts mention may be made of the Klingholz architectural collection and that of M. Stummel (religious painter, Veeelaar) on religious art. In classical philology and archaeology are the libraries of Diehls (Berlin), Eberhard (Brunswick) and Koepke. The valuable collection of Celtic and Irish literature gathered by Professor Kuno Meyer (Berlin) is now at Louvain, as is also the Lecoutere collection on German philology, the literature of the Netherlands, especially Flanders. From Berlin came the Thyssen collection, rich in the literature of eighteenth century Germany and the romantic period, as also the Von Zobeltitz collection of German literature since the romantic period. Romance philology is strengthened by the rich working collections of Professor Morf (Berlin), Seelmann (Bonn), and Stengel (Halle).

The historical section will be noteworthy because of the incorporation into it of the collections made by Guilhermoz (Paris); Franklin (Paris), general and church history; Moll (Berlin), history of civilization and literature of sex; von Janson, history of wars; von Ropp (Marburg), modern and contemporary history; Philippson (Brussels and Berlin), general and Belgian history; Marx, the Low Countries; Wittich (Dresden), the Low Countries and the Thirty Years War.

Newspaper Reference Libraries

A TENTATIVE LIST OF REFERENCES

American Library Association. Pamphlets and minor material: clippings, broadsides, prints, pictures, music, book plates, maps. . . Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917. 29 p. D.

In section on clippings Miss Woodworth states that the first morgue was established in Chicago in 1869.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Index branch, News department, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, November 1, 1911. 119 p. D.

Contains the subject headings for the file. Mrs. D. A. Hartman, supervisor.

Catlin, George B. The library of "The Detroit News." *Special Libraries*, v. 11, p. 161-3, Sept.-Oct. 1920.

Country Printer, pseud. Reflections of a country printer. *American Newspaper Reporter*, v. 11, p. 818, Dec. 10, 1877.

Gives suggestions for books for the library of the country newspaper.

Ebersole, Charles E. Clippings, the system and the index: an inexpensive, simple, unlimited, yet accurate newspaper and magazine clipping system. Ottawa, Ill.: Newspaper Clipping Co. 1907. 142 p. D.

Mainly an adaption of the Dewey Decimal system of filing.

Foster, P. P. Reference libraries for the busy man. *Independent*, v. 67, p. 1125-28, Nov. 1919.

Author was librarian of the editorial reference library of the *Youth's Companion*.

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JAMES HODGSON, Assistant Librarian.
University of Oklahoma Library.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1923



THE A. L. A. is making a new drive for increase of members, so that the 1923 conference may record a membership well beyond six thousand, giving promise of reaching the 10,000 mark by the semi-centenary. The plan for a headquarters building has met with approval from several quarters and local associations are already beginning to pledge support and initiate a subscription list in its field. The preparations for the Arkansas Hot Springs conference go on apace and the inviting program will soon be published. In addition to the delights of the place and the opportunities for personal converse which a country location assures, there will also be the advantage of inspection of one of the great city library systems, by grace of the first local chapter of the A. L. A. at St. Louis. Those who do not plan to take part in the fascinating voyage of the post-conference party should, nevertheless, take the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the libraries of the South, particularly of Texas, and if arrangements can be made by which librarians from the Northeast can return thru the other southern states, the conference experience will be multiplied in value. It is to be regretted that the date is such as to prevent large attendance from the library schools, so that this association will hold its meeting in June in New York, but it is impossible to fix any time which has not some inconveniences for some part of the profession.

THE Atlantic City meeting continues to attract creditable numbers, tho the lack of an Institute meeting this year caused the absence of many of the leaders of the profession who are usually in attendance there. The Hotel Chelsea has always done so well by librarians that it is to be the meeting place in May of the Special Libraries Association, in connection with which a most admirable trip of inspection to the special library centres, from New York to Washington, has been planned. One of the best features of the Atlantic City gathering was the address of Miss Rankin as president of the Special Libraries Association, emphasizing the fact which should always be kept in view, that the special library, even if only of vertical files, is a part of the general library system, that it must depend upon

the public library for much of its information, while in turn it supplements the public library itself. The special librarian should be first of all a librarian, and secondly a "special" in touch with the Special Libraries Association. It is only by strong sense of this solidarity, this universal co-operation, that the best work can be done and the best personal inspiration be reached.

WHETHER or not America comes into the Court of International Justice or the League of Nations, it is knitting the cords of international friendship more closely in many directions, not least thru library relations. The appeal for further funds, thru popular subscription, for the University of Louvain building is meeting with good response, and the happy suggestion at the New England meeting in Providence of inviting co-operation from librarians and trustees promptly produced a first result exceeding \$500. If libraries thruout the country take hold in the same spirit, many thousands may be sent without strain to anyone's purse toward this noble monument. The clever scheme of Miss Anne Morgan's Committee for Devastated France under which delegates may be appointed from different callings to inspect the work in France is meeting with happy success, and the nomination of Miss Maria V. Leavitt, whose quarter century record in the greatest of public libraries, and not least in her welfare work there, is notably a happy choice. The plan provides for as many votes as any subscribing individual or library or association chooses to cast, at a dime each, and 60,000 votes, making \$6000, are required for the election of a delegate. The delegates will be officially received in France, and in some weeks stay will inspect thoroly the admirable work already done or planned for the early future in the devastated regions, so that on their return they may become well-informed missionaries in this good cause. The library profession has done more than its share of this work abroad and librarians all over the country will doubtless not only be glad to send their votes and dimes for Miss Leavitt but also invite their friends to do likewise. Thirdly, the appeal of the Committee on Library Co-operation with other countries, now headed by W. W.

Bishop, for books for foreign libraries should receive large response, especially in view of the fact that the depreciated currencies of the continent, and the consequently lessened revenue and salaries, make the purchase of an American book a serious and often impracticable expenditure. Of course, only worth-while books, especially of a scientific or technical character, are desired, and liberality in this field will be of very great help to our library brethren and to all students abroad. Lastly the Executive Board records its support of the appeal of the American Library in Paris for contributions and periodicals, especially representing America for its use and for distribution in European countries—an appeal which should not go unheeded.

THE passing of William T. Peoples, after a long period of suffering in which he prayed for relief by the angel of death, removes a

veteran who in the early days of the A. L. A. represented a class of library then almost more important than the public library, and indeed the precursor of the latter. The New York Mercantile Library, of which he was the librarian during its period of greatest development, celebrated its centenary in 1921, but its kind has greatly been made less necessary by the extraordinary development of the public library and few important examples remain, tho the class of library represented by the Boston Athenaeum and the Society Library in New York still fulfill their functions of semi-private libraries. Mr. Peoples' service and personality commended him to many friends, and his death, tho a relief to his spirit, will be mourned especially by those who knew him while he was bringing his library to the zenith of its usefulness. His departure leaves only six of the pioneers of 1876 in the land of the living.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE 27th joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at Atlantic City March 2nd and 3rd, with the co-operation of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity. As usual the meetings were held at the Hotel Chelsea which has offered its hospitality for over twenty years. President James T. Gerould presided at the business meeting of the New Jersey session.

Officers elected were: President, Edmund Miller, Jersey City Library; vice-presidents, Edith L. Smith, Morris County Library, and Bessie Newkirk, Camden Public Library; secretary, Harold Brigham, New Brunswick Library; treasurer, Kate Brower, Orange Public Library.

The need of a legislative committee representing both large and small libraries was presented by Sarah B. Askew and it was voted that the incoming executive Committee be empowered to appoint such a committee. Miss Askew also told of the progress of the county library movement in New Jersey pointing out the need of the sparsely settled regions and telling of the excellent work done by the libraries now operating in Burlington, Camden and Morris Counties. For the Good Will Election of the American Committee for Devastated France, Forrest B. Spaulding made a plea for the election of a library delegate and suggested that the librarians vote for Maria V. Leavitt, who had been nominated by the New York Public Library Staff Association. Walter Darby of the New Jersey State Department of Municipal Accounts

briefly told of the aims of that department, pointed out the advantages of a budget system for public libraries and arranged for future discussion with the librarians, either individually, or in groups, at the close of the evening session.

The paper on what libraries can do for museums presented by Alice W. Kendall, curator of the Newark Museum, and that on what museums can do for libraries by Kathryn B. Greywacz of the New Jersey State Museum will be given in a later number of the JOURNAL.

A letter from Mr. Henry Hunting to Miss Winsor of Newark regarding the quality of paper used by publishers referred to the Executive Committee for action.

At the Friday evening session Mr. Faxon made announcement of the A. L. A. Conference and Post-Conference traveling arrangements. A letter from the District of Columbia Association was read urging that the New Jersey Association might take action towards starting a building fund for the A. L. A., and it was voted that no action was to be taken until plans were outlined by the A. L. A.

A letter from the Federal and State Relations Committee urging that libraries and library boards interest their representatives in securing adequate appropriation for the Library of Congress, was read and it was voted that copies of this letter be sent to the librarians of the Association and that library boards be urged to take action. Cordial approval of the project for the restoration of the University of Louvain was also voted.

Following May Lamberton Becker, editor of the Reader's Guide of the New York *Evening Post*, spoke on the new books—what we want, and what we are getting. She spoke of the recent Outlines of History and Science as responding to man's need for orientation in this line of unusual disturbance; and of her many interesting problems in finding reading matter for the "all sorts and conditions" of readers who write to the *Post* for help.

Edward Katzenbach, trustee of the Trenton Public Library, spoke on the library's province in the town. The vital work of the public library is to teach children what is good in books and thus to help overcome the leveling tendency of modern education. He pleaded for a broad library policy, and urged co-operation between all those struggling to raise education from its present dead level.

At the joint session of the Pennsylvania and Jersey groups on Saturday evening Frederick Paul Keppel, secretary of the plan of New York and its enormous committee, spoke of community planning and contrasted the days when the glory of the sovereign and defense against the enemy shaped the growth of the town with that of today when the motive is to make industries efficient, homes healthful and comfortable and to give to all opportunity for recreation. Over three hundred cities in the United States are zoned and working under definite plans, and Dr. Keppel mentioned specifically some features of the greater New York situation notably that of the Morris Canal as a possibility of a future state boulevard. In conclusion he urged all members interested to communicate with his Committee at 130 East 22nd Street and to ask to be put on the mailing list.

Stark Young, dramatic editor of the *New Republic*, tho very limited in time, gave an illuminating talk on ideas in the theatre, warning against accepting good intention for art. The play must be judged by what it says, not what it tries to say. The test of all art is: Does the artist create and is his art alive. The purpose of all art is to dilate all experience for us, and Mr. Young urged tolerance of new ideas and forms of expression.

L. P.

The Pennsylvania Club speaker was Harold S. Loeb, who outlined the history and the development of the book plate. The modern book plate is almost as old as the invention of printing, one of the earliest known examples being engraved in Germany in 1470. Until about 1830 plates consisted mostly of heraldic devices. Mr. Loeb showed many plates designed by old masters such as Albrecht Dürer, Virgil Solis, Beham and others. Following came plates of famous colonials and of some presidents of the

United States and other famous men, including many examples of foreign work in different mediums and of various designs, notably that of Marquis von Bayros.

M. L. C.

The program of the Special Libraries Council emphasized thruout the value of close co-operation between public and special libraries and outlined many ways in which these groups might work together. This was especially stressed in the short address made by Rebecca B. Rankin, president of the Special Libraries Association.

Chairman Louise Keller told of some of the activities of the Council, now four years old: the enrolling of specialists willing to co-operate, and the compiling of a directory of these and of the collections which are administered in Philadelphia and its vicinity, a bibliographical work which has proved of great value not only to special librarians but also to the general public. Another bibliographical contribution of the Council is the new Union List of Periodicals which was described by Frank G. Lewis, librarian of the Crozer Theological Seminary. Dr. Lewis prefaced his account by mention of the usefulness of the union lists issued by libraries of Philadelphia under the auspices of the Free Library in 1908 and 1910, and by some comparisons between well-made and well-indexed periodicals of olden time with modern periodicals of many vagaries. The Union List which is on a card similar in form to the Library Bureau order card, gives only name, location, date, and volumes available; also, in case of current publications, the place, frequency of issue, and price. The Free Library is the depository, and to date 315 titles not in that library appeared on the list.

Gregory C. Kelley, general manager of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau gave as a preface to his paper on "The Library and Legislation" an outline of the American life calling for often conflicting legislation. In the varied character of the subjects and the need of their careful study lies the province of the legislative library, the functions of which are largely of a secretarial nature. Proposed legislation must be put into legal form, titles arranged, numbers assigned, legislation recorded as to author, date, committee reference and the like, indexed and classified. A still unexploited field for the reference librarian is codification of proposed legislation—a field in which numerous difficulties will be encountered.

Instead of the Drexel alumnae reunion there was held this year a Drexel Institute Library School dinner at which most of the present class of the revived school were present as well as graduates of earlier years.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BOSWELL, Harriet, 1916 A., 1918 N. Y. P. L., librarian of the Paducah (Ky.) Public Library appointed assistant librarian of the Springfield (Ill.) Public Library.

CAMPBELL, Marguerite, 1917 S., appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation as librarian of Peking Union Medical College, and leaves for Peking in the early summer.

GAREY, Ethel, 1918 S., appointed special assistant in the Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, Cambridge.

HALL, Anna G., 1915 N. Y. S., consulting librarian for the H. R. Hunting Co., Springfield, Mass., and formerly organizer for the Library Extension Division of the New York State Education Department becomes librarian of the Umatilla County Library, Pendleton, Ore., on May 1.

JOHNSTON, W. Dawson, librarian of the American Library in Paris, Inc., has been appointed to represent the A. L. A. at the congress of librarians and bibliophiles to be held in Paris, April 3-9.

KIMBALL, Theodora, is joint-editor with Frederick L. Olmstead, Jr., of the professional papers of Frederick Law Olmstead, the landscape architect, the first volume of which "Early years and experiences" has been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

LOWE, John Adams, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library has written the program for the White Pine Rural Library Building competition set in vol. 9, no. 1, of the White Pine series of architectural monographs.

LUTTRELL, Laura E., 1913 Wis., is acting libra-

rian of the College of Medicine of the University of Tennessee at Memphis. She is changing the system of classification from the Dewey Decimal to that of the Library of Congress.

McCREA, Bess, for the past two years principal of the Registration and Loan Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, has gone to Honolulu to be librarian of the Stations Department of the Library of Hawaii.

MOSHIER, L. Marion, formerly assistant at the Endicott (N. Y.) Free Library, is now librarian of the Ilion (N. Y.) Free Public Library.

MYERS, Marietta, for many years senior member of the St. Louis Public Library staff, died on January 11.

NELLIS, Margaret, 1920 S., appointed by Pennie, Davis, Marvin and Edmonds, patent lawyers in New York City, to organize their library.

NUNN, Dorothy C., 1911 S., appointed station librarian, Field Service, Naval Establishment, Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

ORMOND, Margaret, 1917 S., has joined the staff of the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

ORR, Grace, 1922 S., appointed general assistant in the Social Service Library, Simmons College, Boston.

PEOPLES, William Thaddeus, librarian emeritus of the Mercantile Library, New York City, died on March 9th.

PILLOW, Mrs. M. Y. (Ada M. Pratt), 1915 Wisconsin, is acting as librarian of the United States Public Health Service Hospital, No. 68, Minneapolis.

REYNOLDS, Margaret, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank library at Milwaukee, has for several years compiled the "Chronology of Wisconsin Happenings" printed annually in the "St. Louis Weather Book," familiarly known as "Hicks' Almanac."

In remembrance of twenty years librarianship for the Town of Adams a picture of Lucy C. Richmond has been placed in the Adams (Mass.) Free Library. For eight years before her sudden death on January 30, Miss Richmond had filled the post of head of the circulation department of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library.

WEBSTER, Caroline Farr, chief, Library subsection, Hospital Sub-Division, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., was married on February twenty-second to Mr. Louis De Beelen Lovett at Short Hills, New Jersey.

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WHITE, Cornelia C., has resigned her position with the John Crerar Library to become alumni secretary and librarian of Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.

WILBER, Doris E., 1913 S., has taken a position with the Cable Department, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City.

YARMOLINSKY, Avrahm, chief of the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library in collaboration with Babette Duetsch has chosen and translated an anthology of Contemporary German Poetry published by Harcourt, Brace and Company in the European Library series.

Among recent staff changes at the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library are the following: Ada Thacher, head of the fiction department of the Public Library, Kansas City, became senior grade assistant, in the circulation department March 12th; Ruth Davis, first assistant in the reference department, who has been granted a year's leave of absence beginning March 23rd, plans to spend

some time in Southern California; Sylvia Clark, formerly librarian of the Howe Library, Hanover, N. H., is now first assistant in the catalog department, succeeding Jeannette Hitchcock who has gone to Leland Stanford University Library; Ella Danielson, librarian of the South Tacoma Branch, is now head of the children's department of the Public Library at Chisholm, Minn.; she is succeeded by Mary R. Edson; Nina Moran, acting head of the stations division has been appointed Malheur County Librarian, Ontario, Ore.; Frances Town, senior grade assistant in the circulation department has been appointed assistant in the Public Library at Salem, Ore.; Annabel Porter, head of the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library has been appointed chairman of the Literature Department of the Washington State Parent-Teacher Association. Four of the members of this department are the children's librarians of Seattle, Spokane, Everett and Tacoma. The membership of this association numbers some 23,000.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NORTH CAROLINA

The Legislature which has just adjourned has granted the North Carolina Library Commission an increase of \$10,000 in its annual appropriation, thus bringing the total up to \$27,500. A grant of \$8,000 was made for stock equipment and office furniture for the new quarters into which the Commission will move in July.

WISCONSIN

Members of the Public Library Certification Board has been appointed as follows: Edna D. Orr, librarian of the Watertown Public Library, Mr. A. R. Janecky, trustee of the Racine Public Library; Nora Buest, assistant in the La Crosse Public Library.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library has now a Staff Association, which held its first meeting on Sunday, January 28. The popular president is Marion Oliver of the Circulation Department, Central Library, and the secretary, Irma Snyder of the Catalog Department.

In connection with the semi-centenary the following letters, printed in an old pamphlet on the history of the Chicago Public Library are of interest as side lights on two great literary personalities. They were written to Thomas Hughes in response to his appeal for contributions to a collection of books to be sent

to Chicago after the great fire of 1871, "as a mark of English sympathy." This collection became the literal and actual foundation of the library. Disraeli's letter carries an added interest, in these days of copyright agitation, as an indication of the state of mind of British authors towards the piratical practices of American publishers before international copyright.

Chelsea, Nov. 12, 1871.

Dear Hughes: Forgive me that I have not sooner answered your friendly, cheery and altogether pleasant little note. I supposed Burgess would have told you my objections to the project; that it seemed to me superfluous, not practical by the methods he proposed (for the gift of all the books of living authors will go for very little in such an enterprise) and third and worst, that it wore on the face of it a visible pick and thank kind of character—a thing greatly to be avoided, both at Chicago and here. These objections do not vanish on reflection, but on the contrary gather weight. Nevertheless, if you and the literary world feel nothing of the like, and the project take fire and go on, it continues certain that my poor contribution of a copy of my books shall not by any means be wanting. Believe me always yours with many regards.

T. CARLYLE.

Hughenden Manor, Nov. 10, '71.

Dear Mr. Hughes: Our friends at Chicago so far as English authors are concerned have a free library which no conflagration can destroy. I fear they may smile when they receive our offerings in this fashion, but mine, if you wish it, shall be made. Faithfully yours,

B. DISRAELI.

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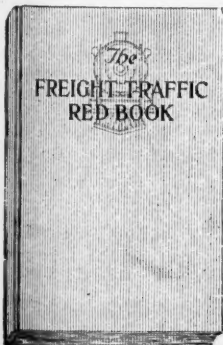
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CANADA

Montreal. McGill University Library, which in the past two years has been enlarged by the establishment of two scientific collections—The Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology and the Blacker Library of Zoology—has just had its resources increased by the establishment of the Baillie Library of Chemistry. Mr. John Baillie has made a donation of \$25,000 to establish a reference library in Chemistry in memory of his son, Irvine Baillie, a student in chemical engineering who was killed in action in 1918. The library contains the nucleus of a fine collection of sets of journals, monographs, etc., with complete sets of the larger series already available. The library is provided with a special room in the Chemistry Building and will be supplied with a memorial window and portrait of Irvine Baillie, and a special bookplate, designed by Professor Ramsay Traquair, will be used. It is expected that within a year the reference library will be the most complete in Canada and will compare favorably with any similar collection on this continent.

NEW ZEALAND

When the explorer Stanley visited Auckland Sir George Grey was able to produce from his collection and show him a volume Stanley had heard of but never seen, containing a map nearly three hundred years old in which the source of the Congo was correctly traced. The Grey Collection, now in the Auckland Public Library, also takes pride of place as the best collection of old books in New Zealand, according to Alan E. Mulgan in his letter from New Zealand in the *London Mercury* for January. The 15,000 volumes include mediaeval manuscripts in Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Germany, early printed books of England and the Continent, early editions of Elizabethan classics, and a quantity of books and manuscripts on general subjects, including many of great value bearing on the Maoris and other native races. There are copies of the first, second and fourth Shakespeare folios, and a first edition of "The Faerie Queene." Autograph letters number between two and three thousand.

Another benefactor of the Auckland Public Library is Henry Shaw, who has presented to the library a fine collection including many Oriental and other manuscripts, and a large number of books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The Turnbull Library in Wellington, gift to the nation of A. H. Turnbull, is housed separately near the Parliamentary Library. It

numbers between forty and fifty thousand volumes, and is especially rich in literature relating to the Pacific, and especially Australia and New Zealand. Among several manuscripts of explorers are a Spanish account of the discovery of the Solomon Islands in the sixteenth century and logs of Cook's voyages. Publications of the Villon Society and a complete set of the Kelmscott series are among the editions *de luxe*. The books are in "almost immaculate condition," as the Parliamentary Librarian, Charles Wilson, pointed out when the library was taken over by the state, and many are bound by such craftsmen as Rivière and Zahndorff. There is a Second Folio Shakespeare, and first editions of "Lycidas" and "Comus" in the magnificent Milton collection.

The library of the late Dr. T. M. Hocken, authority on general New Zealand history and ethnological problems is housed in the Dunedin Museum. A smaller New Zealand collection got together by the late Dr. R. McNab, Minister of Lands in Sir Joseph Ward's ministry, is a feature of the Dunedin Public Library.

POLAND

Torun. Nicholas Copernicus was born on February 19, 1473, in Torun and in the city of his birth, a public library bearing the name of the great astronomer is being erected as a part of the anniversary celebration. This library, it is said, will be one of the best research libraries in Poland, and is regarded as a fitting tribute to the founder of modern thought on astronomical and economic subjects. —Polish Bureau of Information.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- March 24. At the Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York City. Southern New York school librarians conference.
- March 26. At the Massachusetts State Library, Boston. Special Libraries Association meeting.
- March 27. At the office of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. New York Special Libraries Association meeting. A talk with practical demonstration at 7:30 on "How Radio has united the Nation," to which all friends of the Association are invited, will follow the 6 o'clock cafeteria supper.
- April 23-28. At Hot Springs, Ark. A. L. A. Conference.
- May 22-25. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Fourteenth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association.
- June 22-23. At the Cliff Hotel, North Scituate. Massachusetts Library Club.

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Goodrich, C. L. A library list for High Schools; a suggestive list of about a thousand volumes. Lansing, Mich.: Superintendent of Public Instruction. 51 p. O. apply. (Bull. 14).

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING

Hoyt, C. W. Training for the business of advertising. 120 West 32nd st., New York: George B. Woolson. Bibl. \$1.50.

A list of the articles that have appeared in the *Printers' Ink* publications on the advertising of shoes. 185 Madison ave., New York. 2 mim. p. (*Printers' Ink* special service).

AGRICULTURE

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Publications on agricultural topics. Boston. 16 p. (Pub. no. 106).

See also FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

AMERICAN FICTION. See SHORT STORIES

ANIMALS, PREDATORY. See KANGAROO RAT

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, INDUSTRIAL

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on industrial arbitration (supplementary to mimeographed list, Jan. 5, 1920). 9 mim. p. Nov. 2, 1922.

ARMAMENT. See JAPAN—ARMY AND NAVY

AUTOMOBILES

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the taxation of automobiles. 8 typew. p. Sept. 28, 1922. 90c. (P.A.I.S.).

See also TAXATION

BOYS

U. S. Library of Congress. Selected list of references on the training of boys, with special reference to the under-privileged boy. 4 typew. p. Sept. 29, 1922. 50c. (P.A.I.S.).

BUSINESS

American Library Association. A. L. A. reading course on business. Chicago. 11 p.

CALIFORNIA. See EDUCATION—FINANCE

CANADA—MARKETS. See MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCE

CHINA—HISTORY. See JAPAN—ARMY AND NAVY

CHRISTIAN WORK

Versteeg, John M. The deeper meaning of stewardship. Abingdon Press. 2 p. bibl. D. \$1.25.

CITIES—PLANNING AND LAYING OUT

Comey, A. C. Regional planning theory: a reply to the British challenge; Survey of city and regional planning in the U. S., 1922, with a list of plan reports, 1921-1922, by Theodora Kimball. Brookline 46, Mass. *Landscape Architecture*. Jan. 1923. p. 81-96; 122-139. Bibl. \$1.

CITIZENSHIP

Desmond, Shaw. Citizenship. London: Hodder. Bibl. 6s. (New culture library).

See also IMMIGRATION

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

U. S. Library of Congress. Additional references on the manufacture and repairing of clocks and watches. 4 typew. p. 50c. (P.A.I.S.).

COLORADO. See EDUCATION—FINANCE

CONVENTS AND NUNNERIES

Power, Eileen. Medieval English nunneries c. 1275 to 1535. Macmillan. 12 p. bibl. O. \$12. (Cambridge studies in medieval life and thought).

CREDIT

Ryan, F. W. Cotton mill sale-note: an analysis from the viewpoint of bank credit administration.

Lansdowne, Pa.: Robert Morris Associates. Bibl. \$2.50.

Whitney, E. L. Co-operative credit societies (credit unions) in America and in foreign countries. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bibl. (Bull. no. 314, misc. ser.).

DEPARTMENT STORES

Kennard, B. E. The educational director in the retail store. 2nd ed. Ronald. Bibl. \$1.50.

EAST (FAR EAST)

Dennett, Tyler. Americans in Eastern Asia: a critical study of the policy of the United States with reference to China, Japan and Korea in the 19th century. Macmillan. Bibl. \$5.

ECONOMICS

New York Public Library. Economic and sociological periodicals in the . . . library. *Bulletin*. Jan. 1923. p. 27-52. (To be continued).

Silverman, H. A. Substance of economics: for the student and general reader. London: Pitman. Bibl. \$2 or 6s.

See also CREDIT; EDUCATION—FINANCE; RUSSIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

EDUCATION. See BOYS; SOCIOLOGY

EDUCATION—FINANCE

Swift, F. H. Studies in public school finance: the west, California and Colorado. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. Bibl. \$3. (Research pub. ed. ser. no. 1).

ENGLAND—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Street, Fanny. Our political responsibility. 32 Russell sq., London W. C. 1: Student Christian Movement. Bibl. 6d.

ENGLAND—HISTORY. See CONVENTS AND NUNNERIES

EUROPEAN WAR

Dewar, George A. B., and J. H. Boraston. Sir Douglas Haig's command; Dec. 19, 1915 to Nov. 11, 1918; in 2 v. Houghton. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$10.

FAR EAST. See EAST (FAR EAST)

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on agricultural machinery in India. 8 typew. p. Sept. 12, 1922. 90c. (P.A.I.S.).

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Farm management: farm accounts, credits, marketing, homes, and statistics; list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 21 p. Nov. 1922. (*Price List* 68, 8th ed.).

FISHERIES

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Fishes, including publications relating to whales, shellfish, lobsters, sponges; list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 16 p. Nov. 1922. (*Price List* 21, 9th ed.).

FOOD SUPPLY

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Social aspects of the food surplus in the United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Bibl. (Thesis—Ph. D.).

FRANCE

Tilley, Arthur A., ed. Modern France; a companion to French studies. Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. O. \$12.

FRENCH LITERATURE

Tilley, Arthur A. Studies in the French Renaissance. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$8.

FRENCH PHILOSOPHY. See PHILOSOPHY—FRENCH

FUR TRADE

U. S. Library of Congress. Supplementary list of references on fur farming. 2 typew. p. Oct. 5, 1922. 30c. (P.A.I.S.).

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the taxation of gasoline. 5 typew. p. Jan. 20, 1923. 60c. (P.A.I.S.).
- GERMAN LITERATURE**
Morgan, Bayard Q. A bibliography of German literature in English translation. Madison: University of Wisconsin. 708 p. O. pap. \$2. (Studies in language and literature, no. 16).
- GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF INDUSTRY**
Tugwell, R. G. Economic basis of public interest. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Bibl. (Thesis—Ph.D.).
- HARRIS, WALTER**
Harris, Charles. Walter Harris and some of his descendants. Cleveland, Ohio: Western Reserve Historical Society. Bibl. footnotes. O. pap. \$1. (Colls. of Western Reserve hist. ser., pub. no. 104x).
- HIGHWAYS. See ROADS**
- HOURS OF LABOR**
Stoughton, B. C. Comparison of two-shift and three-shift operations in the iron and steel industry. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins. *Journal of Personnel Research*. Sept. 1922. p. 231-237. Bibl.
- ILLINOIS—MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES**
Barrett, N. O. Mineral resources of Illinois in 1917 and 1918. Urbana: Illinois Dept. of Registration and Education. Division of the State Geological Survey. Bibl. (Extract from bull. no. 38).
- IMMIGRATION**
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Immigration: naturalization, citizenship, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, enlistment of aliens: list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 10 p. Nov. 1922. (*Price List* 67, 6th ed.).
- INDEX NUMBERS. See PRICES**
- INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATION**
Calder, John. Capital's duty to the wage-earner: a manual of principles and practice on handling the human factors in industry. Longmans. Bibl. \$2.25.
- IRON INDUSTRY. See HOURS OF LABOR**
- JAPAN—ARMY AND NAVY**
Ono, Gilchi. War and armament expenditures of Japan. Oxford. Bibl. \$2.25. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Economics and History. Japanese monographs).
—Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese war (1894-1895). Bibl. \$2.25.
- KANGAROO RAT**
Vorhies, C. T., and W. P. Taylor. Life history of the kangaroo rat: *dipodomys spectabilis spectabilis* Merriam. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. Sept. 13, 1922. (Bull. no. 1091, professional paper).
- LEAGUE OF NATIONS. See NATIONALISM, NEW**
- LEPROSY**
Hasseltine, H. E. Effect of vaccinia on leprosy. Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. *Health Reports*. Jan. 5, 1923. p. 1-10. Bibl.
- LITERATURE. See FRENCH LITERATURE; GERMAN LITERATURE; SHORT STORIES; AND UNDER GENERAL, ABOVE**
- MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCE**
Canada: co-operation for the marketing of agricultural produce and the supply of farm requisites. Villa Umberto I, Rome, Italy: Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence, International Institute of Agriculture. *International Review of Agricultural Economics*. July-Sept. 1922. p. 469-516; 577-610. Bibl. 5 fr.
- MEDICINE**
Martindale, L. The woman doctor and her future. 36 Essex st., London: Mills and Boon. Bibl. 7s. 6d.
- MENTAL HYGIENE**
Gregg, Donald, and others. Mental health primer, consisting of a series of brief articles on the symptoms and especially the prevention of the more common types of mental disorders. 18 Tremont st., Boston: Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene. Bibl. (Pub. no. 42).
- MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES. See ILLINOIS—MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES; U. S.—BUREAU OF MINES**
- MISSOURI—HISTORY**
Shoemaker, F. C. History of Missouri and Missourians: a text book for "class A" elementary grade, freshman high school, and junior high school. Columbia, Mo.: Walter Ridgway Pub. Co. Bibl. \$1.25.
- MOLYBDENUM**
Rastall, R. H. Molybdenum ores. London: Murray. Bibl. 5s. (Imperial Institute monographs on mineral resources with special reference to the British empire).
- NATIONALISM, NEW**
Buxton, Noel, and T. P. Conwil-Evans. Oppressed peoples and the League of Nations. London: Dent. Bibl. 6s.
- NEGROES**
Reed, Ruth. The Negro women of Gainesville, Ga. Athens: University of Georgia. Bibl. (Bull. v. 22, no. 1. Phelps-Stokes fellowship studies no. 6. Thesis—A. M.).
See also IMMIGRATION
- NEWSPAPERS—NORTH CAROLINA**
A bibliography of newspapers in the North Carolina State Library. Raleigh: State Librarian. *Biennial Report*. p. 30-84.
- NORTH CAROLINA**
A bibliography of North Carolina. Raleigh: State Librarian. *Biennial Report*. p. 85-86. (Continuation of bibl. in 1918 and 1920 reports).
- NUNNERIES. See CONVENTS AND NUNNERIES**
- NURSES AND NURSING**
New York State University. Course of study and syllabus for the guidance of nurse training schools, in the preparation of students for the examinations of the state board. Albany. Bibl. Jan. 1, 1922. (Bull. no. 749).
- OCCUPATIONS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE**
McConnell, W. J. Dermatitis following the use of cutting oils and lubricating compounds. Washington: U. S. Public Health Service. Bibl. (Reprint no. 770).
- OHIO—BIOGRAPHY. See HARRIS, WALTER**
- OIL INDUSTRY. See PETROLEUM**
- PENSIONS**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on municipal pensions (exclusive of teachers' pensions). 9 typew. p. Oct. 20, 1922. \$1. (P.A.I.S.).
- PERIODICALS**
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Government periodicals: subscriptions taken by the Supt. of Documents, 5 p. Dec. 1922. (*Price List* 35, 14th ed.)
See also ECONOMICS
- PETROLEUM**
Chautard, Jean. Les gisements de pétrole. Paris: G. Doin. 6 p. bibl.
Gavin, M. J. Oil-shale: an historical, technical, and economic study. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bibl. (Bull. 210).
- PHILOSOPHY—FRENCH**
Gunn, John A. Modern French philosophy; a study of the development since Comte. Dodd. 11 p. bibl. O. \$5.
- PRICES**
Fisher, Irving. The making of index numbers: a study of their varieties, tests and reliability. Houghton. 8 p. bibl. \$7.50. (Pollak Foundation for Economic Research pub. no. 1).

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Mayer, Joseph. Regulation of commercialized vice: an analysis of the transition from segregation to the repression in the United States. 10 East 39th st., New York: National Industrial Conference Board. Bibl. (Thesis—Ph.D.—Columbia Univ.).

RAILROADS—ENGLAND

Smith, H. B. A. Reorganization of railways in Great Britain: its progress and prospects. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Commerce Reports Supplement*. Bibl. Jan. 10, 1923. (Trade information bull. no. 79).

RATS. See KANGAROO RAT
ROADS

Hatt, W. K. Highway research projects in the United States: results of census, by Advisory Board on Highway Research, Division of Engineering, National Research Council, in co-operation with the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. \$1.50.

Washington: National Research Council. *Bulletin*. v. 4, pt. 3, no. 21. Oct. 1922.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Roads: list of pubs. for sale by Supt. of Documents. 6 p. Oct. 1922. (*Price List* 45, 12th ed.)

RUSSIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

International Labour Office. Bibliography of industrial and labour questions in Soviet Russia. 40 Mount Vernon st., Boston: World Peace Foundation. 174 p. 2s. 6d. or 60c.

SALVAGE

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on marine salvage and wrecking operations. 12 typew. p. Oct. 18, 1922. \$1.30. (P.A.I.S.).

SHORT STORIES

Pattee, Fred L. The development of the American short story; an historical survey. Harper. 46 p. bibl. O. \$2.50.

SOCIOLOGY

National Society for the Study of Education. Twenty-second year book: pt. 2, Social studies in the elementary and secondary schools. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Pub. Co. Bibl. by Earle Rugg, p. 305-309.

STEEL INDUSTRY. See HOURS OF LABOR

TAXATION. See GASOLINE; AUTOMOBILES

TRADE UNIONS

Janes, G. M. American trade unionism. McClurg. Bibl. \$1. (National social science ser.).

TRANSLATION. See GERMAN LITERATURE

UNITED STATES—BUREAU OF MINES

U. S. Bureau of Mines. Index of . . . publications. 37 p. 1922.

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS. See EAST (Far East).

UTOPIAS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on Utopias. 22 typew. p. Sept. 19, 1922. \$2.25. (P.A.I.S.).

WOMEN. See MEDICINE; NEGROES

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